

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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FIVE CENTS A COPY

## BUENOS AIRES GETS AIR LINK WITH NEW YORK

President Yrigoyen Grants 10-Year Concession to American Company

## SEVEN-DAY MAIL LINE TO SERVE EAST COAST

Brazil and West Indies on Route—Six Planes Being Built for Early Start

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—A 10-year air-mail concession for direct service between New York and Buenos Aires has been granted by President Hipolito Yrigoyen to the Tri-Motor Safety Airways Company, Inc., United States concern.

The route between New York and Buenos Aires will be by way of the West Indies and Brazil. A stipulation of the concession requires the service to be inaugurated within a year.

Provisions of the contract require one trip in each direction each week, to require at the beginning not to exceed seven days, this time to be reduced within three years to four days. Stipulated stops are: San Juan, in the contract; Montevideo, Uruguay; Santos and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and Pernambuco, Brazil.

### Other Stops to Be Fixed

Other stops are to be arranged in cities of the Guianas, Trinidad, Martinique, Porto Rico, San Domingo and Cuba. Miami, Charleston and Washington will probably be included in the route.

The air-mail rate will be 20 centavos (approximately 8 cents) for two grams, of which the company is to receive one-half. The rate to Uruguay and Brazil will be 10 centavos.

After six months, service must be placed on a fixed schedule with penalties of approximately \$400 a day for each day's delay and approximately \$2000 for each canceled voyage, except in instances beyond the company's control.

The Argentine Government has given also a concession to the Aeroparque, a subsidiary of Latecoere, a French concern, to establish service to Comodoro, Rivadavia and other interior points.

Six hydroplanes are now being built in the United States for the New York-Buenos Aires service, according to Alejandro Bunge, local representative of the Tri-Motor Safety Airways Corporation. Each will be capable of carrying 32 passengers besides mail, being much longer than any other ships now being used commercially.

Señor Bunge said he understood the first ships will be ready for use

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## Experts to Advise on Possibilities of Brotex Plant

New British Hybrid Will Produce Fiber, Paper Pulp and Oil Seeds

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
LONDON—The formation is reported of a company with Sir George Courtisope, Earl Selborne, Lord Balsillie, Sir Robert Horne and Sir Austin Harris as an advisory council to develop a new hybrid fiber, paper pulp and oil-seed producing plant named brotex, for which remarkable claims are made as a new British farm crop. Plants are already being grown near Exeter, in Devonshire.

Sown in the spring, it is claimed that it becomes 10 feet high in 18 months, with a thick stem and close-growing fanlike leaves. The outer layers of the stem contain the fiber and the inner are cellulose, while the seeds yield oil.

In a report published in The Times, Messrs. Tindall and Bacon, analytical chemists, say that the total yield when both the bast and the core are utilized for cellulose and the pulp for paper making, will be 4.39 tons per acre and the value will be about £15 per ton, but they point out that they consider the bast fibers will be of such a quality that they ought to be used for textile purposes. The value of the brotex seed as cattle cake is estimated at £8 10s. per ton.

According to the same journal, Fairbairn, Lawson, Combe & Barlow, Ltd., of London, Bast and Leeds, have negotiated the possibilities of obtaining textile fibers from the plant and say that the samples have all the appearance of possessing the capability of being handled commercially and successfully on machinery of the flax or jute type. The firm expects the fiber to become an important constituent factor in the textile industry.

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### Turkey in Agreement With Soviet Peace Plan

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Constantinople  
TEWFIK RUSHDI BEY, Turkish Foreign Minister, has replied in the affirmative to the Soviet Government's invitation to participate in the Litvinoff protocol for the abolition of war.

The Soviet note urged this step in view of Turkey's importance as a factor for peace in eastern Europe because of its geographical situation and Turkey's desire for co-operation between herself and Russia for the promotion of a common peace.

Tewfik Rushdi Bey in his reply stated that his Government would warmly associate itself in any effort to promote and maintain peace.

## CANADIANS SEEK BONE-DRY POLICY FOR WEST COAST

British Columbia Asks That Government Obtain Federal Power to Hold Ballot

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—A campaign for the abolition of government liquor control, inaugurated here as a pioneer experiment in this system, and for the return of bone dry prohibition, was officially launched at an interview between the provincial government and a delegation representing the British Columbia Prohibition Association.

Attacking the problem from the bottom, the association asked that the Provincial Legislature, now in session, petition the Canadian Parliament for legislation under which a ballot on liquor problems here would be held at the next federal election. In this ballot the electors would be asked to decide whether they favored a complete ban on the manufacture of liquor in the Province and the end of all importation.

A verdict in the affirmative would mean the end of the Government's present liquor business, as it would have no further source of supply.

The prohibitionists asked mean-

while for four definite reforms to eliminate some of the worst features of the liquor situation. They proposed in the first place that the public school curriculum be made to include scientific education in temperance.

Secondly the Government was asked to end the present widespread advertising of liquor in newspapers, bill boards and otherwise. In this connection it was pointed out that the Government is now asking the Legislature for the right to censor motion picture advertising while permitting advertising which ultimately may do far more damage to the morals of the province and particularly to the morals of children, than any advertising issued by theaters. There is no check on this advertising.

It was proposed in the third place that the Government eliminate its present system of financing under which liquor profits are allocated to municipalities. This, it was explained, makes municipalities feel dependent on the liquor business and prejudices them in favor of it, and of increasing liquor sales.

A new referendum on the continuance of the private sale of beer in Vancouver was asked on the ground that this experiment had been a complete failure by proving unable to reduce the consumption of hard liquor, as its advocates promised.

The Government promised consider-

## Striking Victory of Peace Pact in Chamber Surprises France

Unanimity of Vote Broken Only by Communists and One Royalist—Briand to Push Ratification of Geneva Arbitration Treaty

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Although there was no doubt concerning the French reception of the Kellogg Pact, it was scarcely supposed that the Chamber of Deputies would pass the measure with the virtual unanimity it did. The treaty was ratified by 570 to 12. One Royalist and 11 Communists alone stood out against it and 11 others abstained. For eight months it had been the subject of a fierce Chamber debate, during which time it was opposed by the Soviet Government.

It was urged that the bill

intervene and, according to his views, thereafter all countries should cease commercial dealings with the belligerents.

During the Chamber debates, especially interesting comment was heard from Paul Boncour, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and Pierre Cot, reporter of the bill. Their views were not opposed to those of politically the entire Chamber, which, coming out of step with the Soviet Government, was threefold. First, no provision was made in it for obligatory arbitration. Second, there was no juridical definition of defensive war. Third, no provision existed for "sanctions" against the state violating the pact. The Foreign Minister promised to move shortly for ratification by France of the general arbitration treaty, as prepared at Geneva, and gave assurances of French intentions to work more steadfastly than ever for disarmament.

11 Signatories Deposit Ratifications of Treaty

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Sitting around the round table of the diplomatic room of the State Department, ministers and ambassadors of 11 of the 15 original signatories of the Kellogg Pact, deposited ratifications of the treaty for the archives of the department. The treaty has now been ratified by all but two of the original signatories; and in addition 48 other

(Continued on Page 15, Column 8)

## Obregon Party Split by Rift at Convention

Rivalry of Mexican Presidential Aspirants Leads to 'Rump' Meeting

QUERETARO, Mex. (AP)—Hopes of Gen. Alvaro Obregon for a united party of Mexican revolutionists have been shattered by the rivalries of those who seek his mantle for their own shoulders.

While adherents of Pascual Ortiz Rubio are continuing the convention of the National Revolutionary Party, begun March 1, supporters of Aaron Saenz, Governor of Nuevo Leon, have withdrawn and threatened a "rump" convention of their own.

With the arrival of the Saenz delegates from the convention came near the conclusion of registration of the delegates when it appeared certain Ortiz Rubio, formerly Minister to Brazil, would have a small majority on the floor, perhaps sufficient to give him the party's nomination for President subject to the November elections.

Señor Saenz, formerly Foreign Secretary in the Cabinet of former President Calles, saw that some of those whose support he had counted upon were in the opposite camp. In a speech he charged he had been discriminated against and instructed all "Saenzistas" as his adherents are known, to abandon the hall.

He followed with a letter to Gen. Manuel Perez Trevino, head of the party's organizing committee, saying:

"The organizing committee of the National Revolutionary Party is unanimous in the Nation's confidence and it would be indicative for me to give my support to a treacherous political combination in which the revolutionary interests of the country are not respected."

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The Government promised consider-

## DRY FUND ISSUE COMPROMISED BY VOTE OF \$3,227,914

Program of Administration Wins in Closing Hours of 70th Congress

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The long-drawn issue between the House and Senate over the question of adding \$24,000,000 additional for federal prohibition enforcement was compromised in the final hours of the expiring Congress on the figure \$3,227,914.

This is a victory for the Administration, which had vigorously opposed the \$24,000,000 demand from Southern Democratic dry members.

Republican members, both wet and dry, charged that the Southerners were advocating the \$24,000,000 fund for political purposes, in order to offset their support of the wet Tammany, Alfred E. Smith, in the presidential campaign last year.

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States Senator last year because Republican party leaders of the state wanted him to take a wet position. He is president of the American Steel Foundries Corporation. He is also a director in the First National Bank of Chicago, Armour & Co., American Radiator Company, Dodge Brothers Automobile Company, International Harvester Company, Montgomery Ward & Co., and the Illinois Bell Telephone Company.

During the war he was chief of the procurement division of the ordnance department with the rank of colonel. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan.

New Secretary Familiar With Needs of Farmers

KANSAS CITY (AP)—In naming Arthur M. Hyde, former Governor of Missouri, to be Secretary of Agriculture, President-elect Hoover has assured the continued direction of the Nation's agricultural affairs by a former statesman.

Just as the retiring agriculture chief, William M. Jardine of Kansas, had first and knowledge of the facts when he assumed the post, the incoming Secretary is familiar with the problems of the industry.

In 1889, Mr. Hyde moved to Ohio and lived there two years. He attended the Oberlin (Ohio) Military Academy, received his degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Michigan and later the degree of Bachelor of Law from the University of Iowa. He began the practice of law in Princeton in 1900 as his father's partner.

## Buenos Aires Gets Air Link With New York

(Continued from Page 1)

within two months and that he thought the service would be established well before the end of 1929.

Several applications have already been received from persons desirous of being among the first passengers to fly over the route. Passenger rates have not yet been fixed.

The personnel of the Tri-Motor Corporation in Argentina must be composed of at least 50 per cent Argentine citizens the contract stipulates, and the Government reserves the right to rescind the contract if delays are frequent enough to cause serious interruption to the service.

All controversies arising under the contract are to be submitted to Argentinean courts for settlement and the company will guarantee a bond of \$30,000 to guarantee fulfilling the contract.

The Government binds itself not to contract with other air mail companies for service over the same route until the present company carries a total of one-fourth of all the mail sent from Buenos Aires to the territory involved in the contract excepting only the Brazilian points already conceded to the Latocore concern.

## EIGHT DRY AGENTS ORDERED TO RESIGN

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Alvah R. Richardson, acting chief raiding officer recently indicted by a Newport grand jury on a conspiracy charge, is one of eight federal prohibition agents operating in Rhode Island whose resignations have been demanded by the Rev. Jonathan S. Lewis, dry law administrator for New England.

Practically the entire force of prohibition agents in this State is wiped out by Dr. Lewis' move in sending resignation blanks to each of the eight agents affected, instructing them to resign on or before March 10. Fred L. Allen of Riverside is the only agent who will retain his position.

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Founded 1903 by Mary Baker Eddy

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## MINORITIES CASE IS CHIEF ISSUE BEFORE LEAGUE

Matter Has Been Raised by Delegates From Both Germany and Canada

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Minister, has been re-appointed to the League of Nations Commission on May 1.

The chief item for discussion is the question of minorities raised alike by Raoul Dandurand, Senator of Canada, who asks for an examination into existing procedure, particularly in regard to petitions from minority groups and also by Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, who seeks an investigation into the position of the German minority in Polish Upper Silesia.

Most of the minorities placed in the territories of states, newly formed or enlarged by the terms of the peace treaty of 1919 are under the special protection of the League of Nations by means of the so-called minority treaties between the allied powers and countries concerned.

The minorities in Upper Silesia, on the other hand, both Polish and German, are protected by a bilateral Polish-German treaty.

The fact that these subjects are being raised in Geneva has caused considerable excitement and is reflected in long articles in the British newspapers. Minorities which consider themselves to be ill treated are voicing hopes for better things, while the governments of the countries in which the minorities are situated are expressing misgivings lest an investigation should stir up internal and external trouble.

They assert that minorities are already being treated as well as possible in view of the constant agitation which they allege is being engineered from outside, and they declare that if the League lends too favorable an ear to minority complaints, these mischief-makers will be encouraged to make still further discord.

Sir Austen Chamberlain's attitude is understood to be that some minorities' grievances are well founded, but in attempting to remedy them he would be unable to do anything likely to undermine the position of the state under whose flag the complainants are living. Consequently he sees the best hope in a voluntary remedial action on the part of the ruling races. There is also a strong feeling in Great Britain that the secrecy which at present surrounds the consideration of minority petitions in the council should be abolished.

Elihu Root to Attend Committee of Jurists

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—Elihu Root, who has arrived in Geneva to take part in the deliberations of the jurist committee which was appointed by the Council of the League of Nations to consider the question of the possibility of settling the case of the International Court of Justice in the course of conversation with The Christian Science Monitor correspondent, said:

"I have not come with any mission or any authority to express the American Government's views, but simply in my private capacity."

Mr. Root desires to learn first of all the views of the other experts before expressing any opinion. He would therefore say nothing concerning his view of a possible compromise between the signatories of the statute of the International Court and the United States on the famous fifth reservation, by which the United States maintained that the court should not entertain any request for an advisory opinion concerning the existence of states in which the United States had or claimed to have an interest without her consent.

Other questions will be discussed besides the American reservations which will only indirectly arise, such as the method of the election of judges, their payment and the method of amending the constitution of the court.

FRANCE FAVERS OPIUM INQUIRY

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—The president of the Permanent Court of International Justice has convened an extraordinary session of the Court for May 12 to consider two cases concerning certain government loans floated in France which are pending before the Court and in which the parties are France and Yugoslavia and France and Brazil, respectively.

It is expected that hearings in the case concerning the Serbian loans will begin on May 15 and be immediately followed by the case concerning the Brazilian loans. The ordinary session of the Court opens on the statutory date of June 15.

PARKS BILL COMPROMISED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The deadlock between the House and the Senate over the Interior Department supply bill was broken March 2 when the House adopted a conference report representing a compromise between the two bodies over the proposal to condemn privately-owned lands for park purposes.

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FRANCE FAVERS OPIUM INQUIRY

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA (AP)—France has notified the League of Nations that she is in favor of a British proposal for an opium inquiry in the Far East by a committee of experts. France will contribute \$5000 to the expenses of this inquiry.

PENSIONS BILL GETS READ SECOND TIME

By WIRELESS

124 Tremont Street LIBERTY 4317 BOSTON, MASS.

to go into what it was necessary to do to justice to the governors of mandated territories, and they presented a report. The bill in its main gave effect to that committee. J. H. Thomas, who was Colonial Secretary in the Labor Government, supported the bill, saying it remedied a grievance and was long overdue. The bill was read a second time without a division.

## League Sees British Note on Bahrein

Persian Contentions Transversed and Independence of Island Maintained

By WIRELESS

LONDON—Copies have been circulated to members of the League of Nations of a note which the British Minister at Teheran has handed to the Persian Government in reference to the latter's claim to sovereignty over the Island of Bahrein in the Persian Gulf.

The British note deals in detail with the contentions put forward by the Persian Government and traverses them all. The note also recalls that Britain first concluded a treaty with the independent ruler of Bahrein in 1861 in the object of the suppression of piracy and the maintenance of peace in the gulf.

The British Government refused to accede to the Sheik's request that Bahrein should be incorporated in the British dominions. It was not until the treaty of 1861 that the British Government in return for the Sheik's undertaking to abstain from maritime aggression, war, and piracy assured him in return of their support against similar aggression, nor was it till 1880 and 1892 that they undertook unqualified any liability for the foreign relations of that ruler under which he has now invoked their assistance.

Trees, Shrubs, Buds, to Line Highways

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HIGGINSVILLE, Mo.—To bring the native flowers, shrubs and trees from the fields and forests of Missouri and plant them in attractive order along main highways of the State is the aim of a highway beautification movement launched here.

The first work will be done along Transcontinental Highway No. 40, which crosses Missouri from St. Louis to Kansas City. The entire plan grows from initiative of the Missouri State Highway Commission in offering aid in roadside improvement. Assistance in beautifying farm homes and surroundings along the roads also has been offered by the Missouri agricultural extension department.

Removal of signs, billboards, and unsightly fences will be the first effort of the movement.

Design Sculptured by James E. Frazer Accepted by Secretary West

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The work of the special grand jury which investigated liquor law violations, graft in public offices and political misbehavior, is bearing fruit, according to Col. Samuel O. Wynne, federal prohibition administrator, who points to the findings of the February grand jury to bear out his statement.

This grand jury has just brought the smallest number of indictments for violation of the prohibition law involving Philadelphia than any grand jury since the law was enacted.

There were 125 true bills of indictment for alleged violation in the district but only 14 Philadelphians were named as defendants. The co-operation of state courts with federal officers was also given by Colonel Wynne as one of the reasons for the unusually small docket.

MR. COOLIDGE INQUIRES ABOUT WRITING OFFER

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PHILADELPHIA CHECKS DRY LAW VIOLATIONS

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WILLIAMSON LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN TO BEAUTIFY ROADS—BILLBOARDS TO GO

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAMSON (AP)—Williamson, Mo.—A campaign to beautify roads and billboards to go

## Spiritual Healing Recognized in Code Adopted by Congress

Act for District of Columbia Leaves Christian Scientists Free From Licensing

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Coolidge's signature to an act passed at this session of Congress gives the District of Columbia a new and broadened law regulating the practice of the healing art in which complete freedom for the practice of any system, provided only that the practitioner shall have such adequate knowledge of the human anatomy and other basic sciences and of his own particular method of healing as is necessary to protect the public against injury and fraud."

No Restriction on Methods

Even the requirements of examination and licensing which apply to other drugless methods of healing are not applied to those who practice religious healing. Except for this and a few other exemptions, the act prohibits the practice of healing without a license or legal registration.

The law is distinguished by the fact that it lays down no restriction on the method of practice to be followed by the applicant for a license to heal. All applicants are eligible to practice, provided they can prove themselves competent and trained in the particular method of healing which they intend to practice.

For purposes of general administration a commission on licenses, composed of the president of the Board of Commissioners of Education, the United States Commissioner of Schools and the health officer of the District, is created with authority to appoint the boards of examiners in the various healing practices regulated by the act.

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## CANADA EXPANDS ALONG ALL LINES, BUDGET SHOWS

Public Debt Greatly Reduced and Lower Taxation Is Promised

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
OTTAWA, Ont.—A reduction in the public debt of nearly \$70,000,000, accompanied by an estimated reduction in taxation amounting to \$25,000,000, was announced by J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance, in his budget speech covering the fiscal year ending March 31, 1929, delivered in Parliament on Friday.

The budget bears out the intimations contained in the speech from the throne as to the country's increased expansion along every line and the Government's declared policy of encouraging further prosperity by lessening the burden of taxation on industry.

Mr. Robb drew attention to the fact that in the last six years the national debt has been decreased by some \$226,700,000, and through reductions in the rates of taxation the sum of \$241,000,000 has been remitted to the taxpayers.

**Estimated Revenue Increase**

The estimated revenues of \$900,000 show an increase of \$25,000,000 over the previous year, as compared with the estimated expenditures of \$355,000,000. Forecasting the country's business for the coming year, Mr. Robb said: "The Government feels it is warranted in anticipating that, notwithstanding the proposed reductions in taxation the revenues will meet all expenditure obligations and also provide for the redemption of the loan of \$60,000,000, payable in New York on Aug. 1, next."

These tax reductions include a 33 1/3 per cent cut in the sales tax; abolition of the telegram and cable tax of 3 cents per word and cable; and of the special war revenue tax of 1 per cent on insurance premiums other than life and marine, and of the transportation tax on railway and steamship tickets.

**Favorable Trade Balance**

Referring to trade, the Finance Minister said that the total exports for the first 10 months of the fiscal year amounted to over \$1,000,000,000, and showed a favorable trade balance of \$154,000,000, a sum "almost equal to the total export trade of this Dominion 30 years ago," and that a comparison with the pre-war year 1913-1914 shows the exports last year of fully manufactured goods exceeded the total exports of raw, semimanufactured and fully manufactured goods in the year 1914.

He felt it was gratifying to note the steady development in inter-continental trade, Canada being "the pioneer of the British preference." He looked on such trade "as the key-stones of its external trade policy and desiring in every way to foster closer trading relations throughout the British Commonwealth of Nations."

**Commercial Treaties Value**

The value of recent commercial treaties with foreign nations was evidenced already by the sale last

year of \$165,000,000 worth of goods to "most favored nations," and by purchases from them amounting to \$103,000,000 or about double the same trade of 1921-22.

Other factors making for the prosperity of the country narrated by Mr. Robb included the high level of employment, increased markets for "made-in-Canada" goods, good crops, industrial expansion, improved financial condition of the railroads, and the abolishing in increasing measure of those taxes generally known as "nuisance taxes."

The government's policy, he concluded, would continue to be one of low tariff, to trade freely with all who were willing to trade, to keep conditions below cost, and to refuse to support any extravagance in the spending of the rate-payers' money." He solicited support of this policy so that at the end of another year "Canada would be able to retire maturing obligations and also make further reductions in taxation."

**Dutch Calmer on 'Secret Pact'**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

AMSTERDAM—Beelaerts van Blokland, Foreign Minister, answering written questions of a member of the Second Chamber on the subject of the alleged Franco-Belgian secret agreement, denied the denials made by France, Belgium and Britain, and said in view of these statements no reason exists for the Government to take steps with the three governments concerning the matter.

The Amsterdam Second Dutch Socialist Party has announced a meeting Sunday to discuss the question, and has invited Camille Huysmans, formerly Minister of Education in Belgium, to give his views. Dutch speakers are J. Oudegeest, prominent leader in the international trade union movement, and J. De Roode, Socialist journalist here.

Meanwhile, the claimed lie is taken of the incident, and the denial of British participation in any secret negotiations, made by Godfrey Lockyer-Lampson, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has caused an excellent impression.

**HIGH FLIGHT HELPED BY HEATED GOGGLES**

**Army Aviators Also to Use Improved Gloves**

**SPECIAL TO MONITOR BUREAU**

WASHINGTON—Goggles and gloves, electrically warmed, that will be useful in high altitude flying, have just been put into service at Wright Field, Dayton, O., for the Army Air Corps.

In the past goggles have been completely frosted at 60 or 80 degrees below zero. The new ones are constructed with double glasses for each eye piece, with an electric heater warming the air space between.

Construction of heated gloves has also been improved, it is reported, by the use of stronger resistance wire and a special arrangement which makes it impossible for the failure of one part to affect the operation of the others. Energy is tapped off the airplane generator circuit.

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## With Congress Day by Day

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Liberalization of the World War Veterans' Act was provided in a bill passed by the House and sent to the Senate. It would remove the time limit for filing compensation claims, at present, April 6, 1930, and increase payments from \$20 to \$30 a month.

The House Agriculture Committee decided to begin hearings on farm relief 19 days before the convening of the special session.

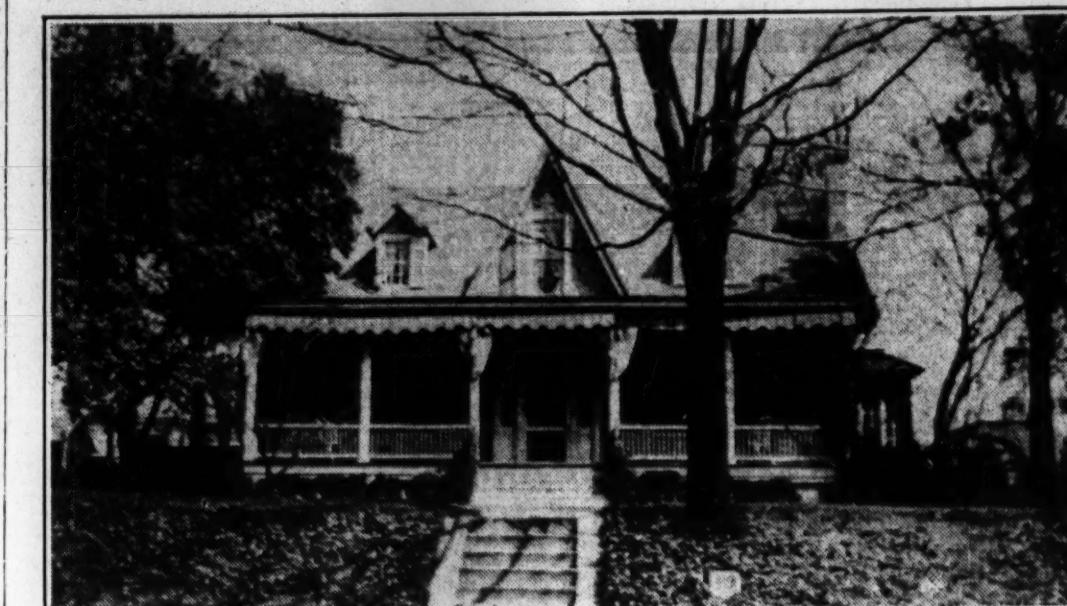
Declaration that more than 1,000,000 aliens have entered the United States illegally within the last eight years was made in the House by Jed Johnson (D.), Representative from Oklahoma. He urged a congressional investigation, saying aliens were contributing much to the law violations.

A Senate bill to increase the membership of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics from 12 to 15 members was passed by the House and sent to the President.

A bill to authorize an initial appropriation of \$250,000 for a farm survey of the country by the Secretary of Agriculture was introduced by James P. Buchanan (D.), Representative from Texas. It has practically no chance of passage.

Approval was given by the Senate to House amendments to the resolu-

## Sidney Lanier's Home at Macon, Ga., as It Appears Today



## Sidney Lanier, Poet of the South, Honored in Georgia Celebration

**Marble Bust by Gutzon Borglum Is Unveiled as Gift to City of Macon—Tributes Paid to Bard's Prophetic Qualities and Artistry**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

MACON, Ga.—Celebrating the eighty-seventh anniversary of Sidney Lanier, poet of the South, the Sidney Lanier Memorial Association, of which Mrs. Walter D. Lamar is chairman, gave to Macon Gutzon Borglum's marble bust of Lanier which was unveiled with appropriate exercises in the Washington Memorial

man who loves music, sculpture and painting. He alluded to Lanier's difficulty in mixing with people who, while they love literature, do not sympathize with the creation of literature."

Gutzon Borglum spoke on "Lanier, the Conscious Artist," a subject aptly chosen for the expression in words of this sculptor's discriminating appreciation of one who wrought beauty into immortal verse, and to whom he had paid lasting tribute in his exquisite marble.

Accustomed to the strength and power expressed in so much of Borglum's work one is impressed, in seeing this bust to Lanier, by his ability to comprehend and interpret with equal understanding and skill those illusive qualities of thought.

Many are the singing lines of the poet which come to one when looking upon this marble similitude, which does not give itself all at once, but continues with study to reveal phases of Lanier's fine sensitive thought attuned always to the "holiness of beauty."

One seen in this young face portrayed by Borglum the latent strength which enabled Lanier to meet courageously the vicissitudes which made his human experience a struggle; the purity which marked his whole career in thought and deed; the great tenderness which pervades his verse; and above all the deep spirituality which swept aside creed and dogma and enthroned true religion with a discernment that enabled him to see and interpret the idea back of the outward manifestation.

Lanier grasped humanity's problems and many times gives answer as he does in "A Song of the Future," which, opening with the lines, "Sail fast, sail fast, Ark of my hopes, Ark of my dreams; Sweep lordly o'er the drowned past; later declares,

Breaths of new buds from off some dry-  
ing leaf

With news about the future sent the  
sea;  
I'll loose me a song on this present  
wave,  
Gio, trembling song,  
And stay not long; oh, stay not long;  
Thou're only a grey and sober dove,  
But thine eye is faith and thy wing is  
love.

**INDIAN POET ACCEPTS CANADIAN INVITATION**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

BOMBAY—The Indian poet, Rabindranath Tagore, has sailed for Canada via Japan, having been invited by the

Canadian Government to attend a conference of the National Council of Education at Vancouver. Mr. Tagore will address the assembly on the philosophy of leisure.

From Canada he will go to California where he will give a series of lectures to university students on Indian philosophy, literature and arts; then proceed to Europe, visiting England, France and Hungary. In England Mr. Tagore will deliver the Hibbert lectures at Oxford University.

## Air Estimates £50,000 Lower

**BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

LONDON—The British air estimates for the coming year show a decrease of £50,000 compared with 1928. The air force now comprises 76 squadrons, rising this year to 82, including 12 on an auxiliary basis.

Regarding the new airships the secretary, Sir Samuel Hoare, says the construction of R-100 and R-101 has taken longer than anticipated, "but this," he adds, "is due to the fact that both airships represent a great step forward in size and embody novel features." The airships should begin their flying trials in the spring and I hope to see flights to oversea bases, such as Karachi and Montreal, successfully carried out during the year."

Sir Samuel also said the Canadian Government has erected an airship tower at St. Hubert, the airport for Montreal; the South African Government has acquired a site for an airship base at Grootville, Durban; and the Government of India is making progress at Karachi with a mooring tower which is to be finished in the summer.

## American Buyer at British Fair Purchases Bags Favored by Queen

**Unqualified Success Is Recorded on All Hands as Industrial Exhibition Closes Its Doors—Next Year's Floor Space Already Booked**

**BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

LONDON—With the closing of both the London and Birmingham sections of the British Industries Fair some figures of the business done and anticipated is now available. Over 140,000 people visited the London section and the number of overseas and home buyers constitute a record. The Empire Marketing Board which had a notable exhibit, reports a large volume of trade inquiries and the Canadian section was very satisfied, a great number of queries coming from home and abroad.

R. C. Rodgers, president of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, said that the business done in the heavy industries section was very satisfactory, the trade inquiries being much greater than last year. As an indication of the traders' satisfaction, one-third of the present floor space is already provisionally booked for next year.

Included in the business done at the Fair, it might be mentioned that a Stoke on Trent manufacturer of art pottery reports sales of over £1000 daily; a maker of toy motor-cars, dolls and perambulators £2000 daily; an American buyer placed an order for an £2000 worth of hand-bags similar to those purchased by Queen Mary.

The New York buyer called the Fair an immense time-saver, and though chiefly interested in leather goods he had placed orders for other lines he would not have touched except for the Fair. Interest was shown by Chinese buyers in jam, wireless sets, the South Sea Isles placed toffee orders, the Malayan section booked a pineapple juice order for the United States.

An overseas trade official told The Christian Science Monitor representative that the real test was the volume of orders resulting from inquiries made, quoting orders from Holland amounting to £10,000 during the year for one firm as a result of inquiries made at last year's fair.

Indicative of reviving British trade, Sir Andrew Duncan, chairman of the Central Electricity Board at a luncheon in connection with the Fair stated that contracts amounting to £3,000,000 would be placed next week in Great Britain. In addition to contracts of the same amount already placed. Compared with January of last year, the output of steel had increased by 130,000 tons while the January output of pig iron was nearly 25,000 tons more than December. The coal industry, he said, was looking better than for a long time past.

## Sweet Singer of South Commemorated in Stone



## 1928 LINCOLN

5-Passenger Sedan with two opera seats; all of the latest improvements have been installed by the Lincoln Division, which can be driven by me for a short time last year; very low mileage.

Will arrive in time for the Lincoln Co. assume the new-car guarantee for 90 days. The very reasonable price will be gladly given on request.

**Theodore C. Baker**  
2 Boylston St., Brookline, Mass.  
Telephone Regent 8977

## A NEW AND FINER COMMANDER at a still lower price!

**STUDEBAKER introduces the greatest motor car ever built and sold at its price—a new and still finer edition of the world-famous Studebaker Commander!**

The new Commander, now offered either as a Six or a Straight Eight, is indeed a worthy heir to the laurels of its predecessor—that gallant Commander which sped 25,000 miles in less than 23,000 minutes. Only Studebaker's great President Straight Eight with its official record of 30,000 miles in 26,326 minutes has ever bettered—or even approached—this heroic performance!

The new Commander is easier riding, more comfortable in seating, steadier on the road at high speed. Studebaker's new ball bearing spring shackles, larger hydraulic shock absorbers, wider, deeper cushions and

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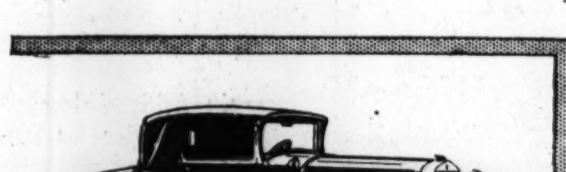
at the factory

lower, double-drop frame provide supple, pliant travel-ease. Safety steel-core steering wheel, non-shatterable windshield and smooth amplified-action brakes enhance your safety. New carburetion, new manifolding, new sureness of starting in cold weather—these are typical refinements, choose as you prefer—either Six or Eight—you will find The Commander a car of surpassing performance.

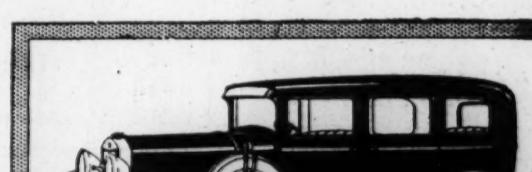
New color themes, new smartness, and good manners, characterize each of Studebaker's four great lines of motor cars, which hold every official record for speed and endurance. World Champion President Eight, New Commander, Dictator and Erskine Six, each is a champion—and a Studebaker. There are no finer motor car credentials.

## STUDEBAKER

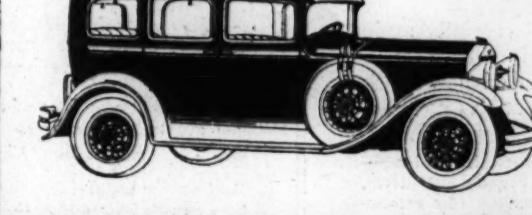
Builder of Champions



**Dictator Sedan for Five—\$1,395. Champion of its price class—hydraulic shock absorbers—ball bearing spring shackles—6 wire wheels and luggage grid standard equipment. Other Dictator models from \$1,265. Prices at the factory.**



**NEW PRESIDENT EIGHT CONVERTIBLE CARRIAGE FOR FOUR—\$1,895. Champion of its price class—hydraulic shock absorbers—ball bearing spring shackles—6 wire wheels and luggage grid standard equipment. Houdaille hydraulic shock absorbers. Other President models from \$1,785 to \$2,575. Prices at the factory.**



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## NEXT CONGRESS WILL HAVE NEW PARTY LEADERS

Watson Takes Curtis Post in Senate—Garner to Guide House Democrats

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
WASHINGTON—The new Congress, the Seventy-first, will bring two new floor leaders into prominence. Both are widely known, veteran and picturesque personalities who have long played important roles in Congressional affairs and national politics, but the new session will be the first in which they finally attain official party leadership.

In the Senate, James Watson (R.), from Indiana, known far and wide as "Jim," will take the place of Rep. Leonidas C. Dyer (R.), absent by the election of Charles Curtis to the Vice-Presidency. In the House, John N. Garner (D.), Representative from Texas, will be minority floor leader, filling the post that was held for many years by Finis Garrett, retiring Representative from Tennessee.

Both men are extremely popular with their colleagues regardless of political affiliation. Mr. Garner is a crony of Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio, Speaker of the House, and a close personal friend of Bertrand Snell (R.), Representative from New York, Republican chairman of the House Rules Committee, and John Q. Tilson (R.), Representative from Connecticut, Republican floor leader. Mr. Watson is an old comrade of Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, minority floor leader.

Mr. Garner, famous for his wit and facility as a debater, is considered the most adroit and nimble "rough and tumble" debater in either house of Congress. He is an expert on fiscal affairs and as senior minority member of the House Ways and Means Committee, has long controvred the taxation and financial policy of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Garner is not a pro-hibitionist, but he declares that he is for rigid law enforcement. His record shows that he has voted for all appropriations for dry-law enforcement.

Mr. Watson, although not the astute and gifted debater that Mr. Garner is, is nevertheless an able and determined speaker. He does not,

however, often take the floor. He is at his best in committee and cloak-and-dagger conferences. He served for many years in the House before being elected to the Senate, where he has held office since 1916. He is a strong party man, but finds no difficulty in negotiating with progressives and insurgents. He has an expansive, genial, hearty personality and is most popular with his colleagues.

## Good Taste Taken as Fashion Test of Present Day

### Weighing of Clothes Value Essential, Authority on Women's Styles Says

Good taste is the measure of merit in present-day fashion, according to Miss Emmy Vogt, associate fashion editor of *Vogue*, who delivered the second address in the current series on "What Makes Fashion" before the auspices of the Retail Trade Board in Boston last evening.

"The public is rapidly taking advantage of the efforts of numerous fashion magazines to define taste and to present styles which illustrate the quality which is the determining factor now in a well-dressed appearance," Miss Vogt went on to say.

"Some people are born with a feeling for good taste; others have it thrust upon them," so she speaks; but the majority must study and consider, weigh values, and learn from our own mistakes. The dress is gone when it is very simple or wise to see a picture in a fashion magazine, exclaim, "There I'm going to have a dress like that and proceed to have it copied with changes to suit the individuality of the wearer, who may not at all possess the qualifications of the pictured model to wear the lines or the material or the general style of the dress."

Money, Miss Vogt said, did not necessarily have a great deal of bearing on good taste. A woman might have millions but not a penny's worth of good taste; and if her clothes were not harmonious or appropriate, she might just as well be wearing a smock—far better, perhaps, as that has, at least, the merit of simplicity; and the mistake is one of the easiest, as well as one of the most trying to make.

"Good taste has its subdivisions," Miss Vogt went on. "Appropriate is one of the most vital and modern ones. If we motor we wear close fitting hats; if we go out in the summer sun we wear shade hats. If we walk in the country we wear heavy leather brogues with low heels to defy the rough ground."

### BUSINESS BOOMS IN CANADA

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

VICTORIA, B. C.—Figures indicating rapid expansion in British Columbia business were filed in the Provincial Legislature. These show among other things that 165 new mining companies started to operate in the last year. In the same period 108 manufacturing firms were launched and 55 new sawmills built.

**Sketch of Schurz's Career**

"There is no name more popular in Germany than that of Carl Schurz, as good a German patriot as he is an American one," said Theodor Mommsen, the German historian, in 1900, but in 1849 after the failure of an insurrection which Schurz fostered in Bonn, where he had attended the University, his German popularity was not great enough to insure his freedom of movement. He fled to the Palatinate, took part in the defense of Rastadt and, upon its surrender, escaped to Switzerland. Later, he returned to Germany but remained only a short time.

For a time thereafter he was German correspondent for Paris and London, then migrated to the United States in 1852, where he settled for three years in Philadelphia, before moving on to Madison, Wis.

His love for liberty prompted him to espouse the cause of the emancipationists and led to his identifying himself with the Republican Party in Wisconsin, where he was greatly responsible for turning the large German element in the State against slavery. From that time until he entered the northern army as brigadier-general of volunteers, he remained active in state and national politics. His military services at Manassas earned him the promotion to major-general. He commanded a division at Chancellorsville, a corps at Gettysburg and took part in the battle of Chattanooga.

**Re-entered Journalistic Field**

With peace, he took up again the profession of journalism and for a time was Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune*. His love for civic righteousness, however, led him once more into politics where he became known as a constant foe of bossism and machine politics and a great champion of civil service reform.

He was one of the organizers of the "Liberal" Party which nominated Horace Greeley for President, but was supported Hess and was made Secretary of the Interior, in which capacity he instituted competitive civil service examinations and worked for forest preservation.

Following this he became editor of the *New York Evening Post*, was identified with the Civil Service Reform League and the Anti-Imperialist League.

"To him," said one of his associates, "citizenship was a religion and patriotism an enduring passion," and James Bryce once said that "Europe has given no wiser citizen to America than Carl Schurz."

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For a time thereafter he was German correspondent for Paris and London, then migrated to the United States in 1852, where he settled for three years in Philadelphia, before moving on to Madison, Wis.

His love for liberty prompted him to espouse the cause of the emancipationists and led to his identifying himself with the Republican Party in Wisconsin, where he was greatly responsible for turning the large German element in the State against slavery. From that time until he entered the northern army as brigadier-general of volunteers, he remained active in state and national politics. His military services at Manassas earned him the promotion to major-general. He commanded a division at Chancellorsville, a corps at Gettysburg and took part in the battle of Chattanooga.

**Re-entered Journalistic Field**

With peace, he took up again the profession of journalism and for a time was Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune*. His love for civic righteousness, however, led him once more into politics where he became known as a constant foe of bossism and machine politics and a great champion of civil service reform.

He was one of the organizers of the "Liberal" Party which nominated Horace Greeley for President, but was supported Hess and was made Secretary of the Interior, in which capacity he instituted competitive civil service examinations and worked for forest preservation.

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## NEW ELECTORAL SYSTEM HINGES ON NEGRO VOTE

Proportional Plan Said to Be Opposed in South as Opening for Republicans

The electoral system which determines who shall be President of the United States—and which is capable occasionally of defeating the choice of the majority of voters—is the subject of pending resolutions in Congress. The proposal was outlined in articles in *The Christian Science Monitor* on Jan. 3 and 4, and the following interview is one of a series presenting the views of students of government on possible changes in the system.

The old phrase about there being an African in the woodpile has an almost literal application in the practical politics of who Congress would select to serve as secretary of the proposals for direct or even semi-direct election of the President of the United States in place of the electoral college system, according to the view of Dr. A. N. Holcombe, professor of government at Harvard University.

The actual and serious difficulty, apart from public apathy, in working out a generally acceptable substitute for the state-based electoral vote system hinges upon suppression of the Negro vote. In the Senate Dr. Holcombe believes, if all votes, wherever cast, are to count alike in the national result, or even are to count toward proportional representation of electors, the southern Republicans may demand that their full quota of possible voters be admitted to the polls.

**Logis vs. Practical Wisdom**

As a matter of logic, Dr. Holcombe said, election simply by a majority of all votes cast would be the reasonable method rather than the present system, but as a matter of meeting actual conditions he questions seriously the practical wisdom of trying to force a change so long as the system works no worse than it has.

"Certainly if we were writing the Constitution new in the light of our experience no one would suggest the electoral method that has been abandoned down to us from more than a century ago," he said. "I do not think anyone would attempt to justify it as a rational method. But difficulties arise when it comes to agreeing upon a substitute for it."

"If we propose direct popular vote, it would be impossible to leave the conduct of elections so completely to the states as now. There would be demands for federal control of elections. Votes irregularly cast in one state would weigh against votes in other states and affect directly the final result."

"To some extent the same arguments would apply to the electoral vote of each state were divided proportionately to its popular vote."

One feature of the electoral method can be readily improved, Dr. Holcombe believes. He said it is "preposterous" that the election, in case of no electoral majority, should be thrown into a "lame duck" House of Representatives, many of whose members have been defeated, to be balloted on not by numbers but by states, Nevada or Vermont having equal voice with New York or Ohio.

"A reform of this part of the system might be embodied in the present amendment proposed to bring the new Congress in January," he said.

"If the President is to be elected by the House of Representatives, he ought to be elected by the newly chosen House, and by a vote not of states but of Representatives."

**Change Asked to Block Election by Minority**

By a STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—James T. Young, professor of public administration, University of Pennsylvania, discussing the need for a change in the United States system of electing Presidents, believes that the public is sadly unlearned as to the working of the system and does not realize what the consequences would be if the system should happen to go awry.

"A change is not only desirable," he said, "but highly important to prevent what one might regard as a

grave mistake."

**Group Honors "Joe" Jefferson's Memory at His Birthplace in Philadelphia**

By a STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—A little group of admirers and friends of Joseph Jefferson gathered here recently to observe the centenary of the famous American actor.

One hundred years have wrought many changes in the neighborhood of Sixth and Spruce Streets. In that day it was a part of Philadelphia's cultural center and many of the old houses, still standing, tell a story of by-gone aristocracy that has packed up its belongings and moved to other sections. Joe Jefferson's birthplace is now a grocery store and in a window there is a sign, "Rooms to Let."

Thus it was that Mr. and Mrs. Otis Skinner, Dr. H. H. Furness, Shakespearean scholar, Henry Stephenson of the New York Actors' Equity and James Shields of Philadelphia gathered to place two wreaths above the tablet in the wall while a half dozen or so neighbors stood by watching and wondering what it was all about.

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# Fairs of Early Caravan Days Paved Way to International Exhibition at Lyons

## LYONS UPHOLDS TRADITION LAID IN EARLY DAYS

### Fairs in Fifteenth Century Forecast Growth Into International Type

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS.—Speaking of the fairs of Lyons, it has been said that the fair as it is known today is the logical restoration of a tradition. It is thus that the annual exhibitions are commonly referred to in this city which is cut in three parts by two rivers. Fairs have been going on for so long in Lyons that citizens could not imagine having to do without them. There are great industries in Lyons, but the fairs are to them what shop windows are to shops. People talk in terms of fairs, and the annual spring fair held during the first fortnight in March is the event of the year for the people of Lyons.

The fairs of Lyons have developed since the fifteenth century, according to the city's own statistics, but this historically accurate statement could probably be enlarged without undue misstatement to include fairs of many previous centuries, were all to be taken into account. Lyons has been a trading mart since the days of the Romans, and there were fairs where peasants traded and bought long before the fifteenth century. But one must accept this date as the beginning of anything approaching an international fair as it is known now.

#### Draws World Commerce

The man of Lyons will tell you in all earnestness that the city owes everything to its fairs. By everything, he will mean its international commerce, its banking organization, its industries, its influence of foreign merchants visiting the fairs. Levantine, Englishmen, Flemish folk, Italians, Spaniards, Germans, and Swiss people have developed important business currents between Lyons and the outside world.

Caravans would come over the mountains or follow the banks of the rivers to Lyons at each epoch of these fairs. Transactions would be concluded, relations would be formed, and institutions grew up to facilitate just this trade. Special tribunals were set up, banks were opened, and industries sprang up in the neighborhood—printing, silk, and dyeing industries especially.

There used to be not long ago two

fairs a year at Lyons, displaying the best wares of the city to customers from many countries. The fair is today on such a large scale that it has been considered wiser to consolidate the two fairs and have simply one large one and provide it with the finest and most up-to-date buildings.

#### Building Has 22 Galleries

Lyons is very proud of its main fair building, situated by the Seine and near the municipal park with the quaint name of "Parc de la Tête d'Or." It is an enormous edifice, said to be the largest erected for such a purpose in France. Visitors from various lands have given unstinted praise to this great hall with a central hall and 22 galleries.

Each year witnesses an increasing number of visitors and an augmenting number of countries represented by exhibiting firms. The number of exhibitors mounted steadily from 2591 in 1925 to 2332 in 1928, and in the second category of foreign countries sending firms the number has risen progressively from 34 in 1926 to 25 for this present year.

This industrial "palace" is visited daily during the fair by some 2000 persons. The ancient capital of Gaul, then so well situated at the confluence of the Rhône and Saône Rivers, and renowned through all history as a trading center, has indeed well maintained its traditions.

## Queensland Doing Valuable Work in Forestry Research

### Many Interesting Varieties Found—Antarctic Beech at 2000 Feet Altitude

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, Queensland.—Valuable work is being performed by the Forestry Department in developing the by-products of the forests of Queensland, and some very interesting varieties of trees are to be found in the forests of the north.

There is a tree known as the antarctic beech, which grows only in Queensland and in Tierra del Fuego. The antarctic beech can still be found on the McPherson range in

southern Queensland, at an altitude of 2000 feet. It is related to the English and New Zealand beech and is very durable.

According to Charles J. Watson, director of the Queensland Forestry Museum, there are 120 species and 50 genera of fig trees in Queensland. The sandalwood, another parasitical tree, is still to be found in the region between Hinchinbrook and the Gulf of Carpentaria. At one time sandalwood collectors got 6d. a pound, but the price is now lower. Some 200 tons are exported each year to China.

Today Australia is importing most of its wattle-bark from South Africa, where the Australian wattle seeds were sent many years ago.

## Public Spirit Active in Preserving Historic Parts and Views of Oxford

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—Just over two years ago the Warden of New College, Oxford, H. A. L. Fisher, asked a small group of friends to meet together in order to ascertain whether an effort could be made to preserve the beauty of Oxford. This was threatened with commercial development. Since then much has been done, and a trust has been formed and trustees appointed including Viscount Grey of Fallodon, the Chancellor of the University. There has already been bought for public use a wide stretch on the eastern side of Boar's Hill, from which is seen an incomparable view of the spires and towers of the city. Another view dear to Matthew Arnold and enshrined in his two poems, "The Scholar Gypsy" and in "Thyrsis," is on the summit of Boar's Hill. Here 20 acres have been bought.

It would be idle to think, he said, that everyone who stood as candidate would forbear to tread the usual path. But there were signs which led them to think that from the front ranks of the three parties no word would be spoken which would bring the Indian Agreement within the sphere of party controversy.

On the question of evolving a South African citizenship, he said, "To those ten I do not make distinctions. We all settle ourselves. There are, however, some hindrances to this consummation, and it will not do for us to lose sight of them in the flush of this new-born hope. We all recognize that throughout the Union there is a first requirement laid on the Indian population of giving a guarantee by word and deed that nothing will be done to disturb the political supremacy here of the white people. That promise was made a long time ago by the leader whose name we have never allowed to be forgotten—Mahatma Gandhi."

Mr. Sastri went on to say that in the parts of the Transvaal there was a deep-rooted tradition that colored persons should not be allowed equally in church or state.

A striking example of this unselfishness is the case of the Azed Miners Workers Homes, a movement which started in Durban 30 years ago, when 112 houses were bought for the use of elderly couples. The number of houses has since been raised to 1600. The main support for this movement comes from the pennies contributed by the workers.

At the present time there are over 3000 elderly people living in homes of their own. The sum of £15 is given them every fortnight from the permanent relief fund.

In the example of Durban, for example, the average earnings are less than £2 a week, but still the men subscribe to various voluntary funds.

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## Sastri Appeals for Fair Play From Transvaal

### Indian Agent-General Asks for Justice to Fellow-Countrymen During Elections

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOHANNESBURG.—"I have a hope on the eve of my going home that even during the coming election in this country no front-rank politician will seek to obtain votes from his constituency by playing upon their anti-Indian feelings," said Srinivasa Sastri, the Indian Agent-General, in the course of a striking appeal for fair play for the Indians in South Africa.

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## Y.W.C.A. to Help Girls to Emigrate

### All-Australian Convention Plans Study of Unemployed Women Problem

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The necessity of specially training young women who wished to go from Britain to Australia was emphasized at the first all-Australian convention of the Young Women's Christian Association recently held here.

Dr. Georgina Sweet, president of the convention, urged the association to take into consideration determining what could be done to help solve the problem of distributing the surplus women of Great Britain. She said there was an insufficient supply of women workers in some activities in the Commonwealth, but restrictions arose from the cautious policy of the Dominions. Those restrictions were only natural, but Great Britain did not want to lose, nor did the Dominions want to deprive her of her best young women.

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# Famous Fair at Lyons Traces France's Advance in Commerce and Industry

## WORLD'S BUYERS COME TO VIEW RICH DISPLAYS

Exhibits Present Composite Picture of All Lines of French Activity

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS.—Every branch of industry is represented at the Lyons Fair of March 4 to 17. Each spring buyers come from all parts of France to this fair, and also from far beyond the French borders, from the United States, Russia, Turkey, India, and South America. And each year there is a striking increase in the number of orders taken, and in the rush to renew deals. This year, despite the growth in space allotted, it was by no means adequate to fill all the demands.

The officials of the Lyons fairs claim this distinction: that it has been first at Lyons that one could see what they describe as "a complete synthesis of contemporary production." The section, for instance, devoted to foodstuffs covers an area of 6000 square meters, where are found, among a multitude of other good things, the oils of Provence, the preserves of Nantes and Bordeaux, and the fruits of the Rhône Valley.

In other parts the metallurgical interests of the Loire and of the east of France, of Alsace and Lorraine, and of the region around Paris and the north country are represented. The textile industry of France, which spreads in its various ramifications over the whole of the land, has an especially prominent place.

### Textiles Luxuriously Displayed

All the textiles, from Castres, Roubaix, Rouen, Amiens, Troyes, and Roanne, are exhibited as far as this has been possible. The dress goods of Paris, the shoes of Nantes, Nancy and Nîmes, the gloves of Grenoble, and the laces of the Auvergne, of Brittany and the north, are luxuriously displayed. Silk is perhaps of chief concern owing to Lyons itself being such an important center for its manufacture.

As many as 500 stands have been given to the makers of electrical equipment, to the steel makers of Thiers, and Nogent, which specialize in steel for pottery, and to the manufacturers from Strasbourg and the Jura region of optical goods and instruments of precision. The automobile and cycle industries have 12,000 square meters to cover. Then there are those known as the "industries d'art et de luxe," which dress innumerable stands with bronze objets d'art, with leather work, jewelry, perfumes, potteries, porcelains, faïences, crystal and glassware. These have been sent in from Limoges, Vierzon, Digoin, Lunéville and elsewhere in France.

### International in Scope

The fair is, however, international and not simply national. Germany has sent "porcelains de Saxe" toys, and quantities of industrial machinery. England has sent woolen goods and Irish linen, and rubber from the dominions. Austria has sent finely executed leather goods and also a large number of objets d'art, which the French classify under the heading of "bijouterie artistique." Belgium has sent household utensils and metallurgical products; Spain has sent agricultural machinery, leather and wool; Denmark, exquisite porcelains; the United States, the most perfectly made tools; Holland, famous cheeses and butter; Italy, marbles and silks; Japan, porcelains and ivories; the Saar, iron products; Sweden, glass objects; Switzerland, watches; and Czechoslovakia has sent jewelry and trinkets among other things.

Such has the fair expanded that the authorities are undertaking new constructions on ground to the north of the present buildings of a size of 15,000 square meters. Lyons presents a picture of industrial activity which reflects well the thriftness which is at the basis of the prosperity of France.

### BIG INTERNATIONAL SCOUT PARTY TO MEET AT DANISH CAPITAL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
COPENHAGEN.—An arrangement is being made for a large number of guests from various parts of the world, to meet in Denmark during the months of July and August, for the purpose of establishing a wider friendship among other nationalities.

Dr. Sven Knudsen, better known in the Scouts world as "Sven Scout,"

will be among the leaders of the party, and many preparations have been made for the guests whose headquarters will be at the Students' Union Building in Copenhagen, also at Lyngby, near Roskilde.

Already 600 students and adults have been enrolled from the United States, who will travel in two parties, the first about July 26 and the second on Aug. 17 and as Lerchenborg can easily accommodate 600 people, there will be no difficulty in finding room for all. There will be a series of lectures and visits to the Danish high schools, also an opportunity to see something of the Danish co-operative systems.

## Farm Machinery By-Fair Augments Main Exhibition

Emphasis Given by France to Agriculture Proved by Wealth of Displays

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS.—The Lyons International Fair organizes each year what it calls an "Agricultural Machinery Week," which takes place during the latter week of the regular fair, from March 9 to 17. Few persons may realize how fitting it is that such an effort should be made in this country. France is primarily an agricultural country, agriculture being the principal occupation of the French Nation. Nearly half of the occupied population are engaged in agricultural pursuits, or in the allied industry of forestry.

The State strongly supports the farmer, since it is he who supplies the bulk of the food requirements of the Nation, and it is interesting to note that this industry is almost entirely in the hands of the small owner-cultivator. The number of independent cultivators is in fact nearly twice that of the agricultural wage-earners, and certainly more than 55 per cent of the holdings are less than 25 acres. Wheat and sugar-beet production have made outstanding strides, and double the area as compared with 1913 is now devoted to horticulture. The live stock losses due to the war have by this time practically been made up and the export trade in food commodities has been regained.

With this for background, it is easy to understand the special facilities provided by the Lyons fair authorities for the showing of agricultural machinery. It is, so to speak, a by-fair, though controlled by the main organization, held at the same time as the big fair.

The agricultural machinery is distributed along the avenue known as the Cours de Verdun and covers an area of 33,000 square meters. There are some 400 separate exhibitors, and every conceivable agricultural machine or instrument is almost certain to be shown on one or more stands.

The presence of this side-fair by no means detracts from the interest in the main industrial fair. On the contrary, it is in a sense complementary to it and adds one more reason why buyers, not only from France but also from all over the world, are finding it profitable to visit the annual fair.

### TOWN NEAR WARSAW ADOPTS PROHIBITION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
WARSAW, Poland.—Some months ago the little town of Pruszkow, near Warsaw, consisting of 22,500 inhabitants, decided to totally prohibit the sale of alcohol. This has now won legal sanction as the Treasury authorities have announced to holders that the concessions to sell spirits within the limits of the town of Pruszkow are withdrawn.

According to the laws of Poland, any village commune or town has the right, within the limits of its territory, to forbid the sale of alcoholic drinks. Such a resolution must have the sanction of the inhabitants by way of universal voting resulting in an ordinary majority.

### PARIS, France

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be five years and for the latter no less than 12.

Jan. 1 inaugurated what promised to be a new era in the streets of Madrid. Drivers used their horns as before, but their pace had diminished to a crawl. Burdened with more crossings from side-streets than any other big city in Europe, the center of the capital passed from the control of the motorist to that of the pedestrian who caused a block at every corner.

The news cabled abroad of the "Spanish Terror," however, complicated matters, for this is to the great year for tourists from all parts. If the Spanish authorities proposed to deal harshly even with careful drivers, implicated in an accident by misfortune, it would then fail to be better to give Spain a wide berth? But Inquisitors still elicited the information, from a semi-official source, that no one in charge of a motorcar need fear the law if not guilty of carelessness, and that the reports as to penalties were grossly exaggerated. The judges furthermore would have ample power to deal with each case on its merits—a fact something disturbing in view of the vagueness of the law and its penalties.

## 2,000,000 Acre Feet for Storage in Hume Reservoir

Australian Work Will Entail Submergence of Town of Tallangatta

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The latest estimates show that the cost of the completed works on the rivers Murray and Murrumbidgee will be almost three times the amount expected when the work was commenced in 1914. So far £6,500,000 has been expended, compared with the original estimate of £4,663,000, and much remains to be done.

The reservoir provides 200 locks and weirs in addition to two main storages. The chief causes of the increase in cost are the advanced prices of labor and materials, insufficient information at the outset about conditions for foundations and the decision to increase the Hume reservoir to a capacity of 2,000,000 acre feet, making it the second largest storage in the world, ranking next to that at Elephant Butte, N. M. (2,500,000 acre feet).

One consequence of the development of the Hume storage will be the disappearance of the township of Taralga, which will be submerged, although owing to the large area above, another portion of Lyons, in the south of the town, will remain above water. Tallangatta may be deferred for some time. The work would necessitate not only the obliteration of the town but the deviation of roads and railways and the construction of several railroad bridges.

## Lyons' History Reveals Romance Which Links Arts and Industries

Silk Weaving Started in 1526 Under Patronage of King Francis I—Modern Buildings and Ancient Ruins Afford Equal Interest to Visitors

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Romance is more often thought of in connection with roses and knights than with patterns and looms, yet if there has ever been a city of industrial romance it is Lyons. From time immemorial it has been one of the great trading centers of Europe. Lyons stands at an important crossroad of traffic which has always moved to and from between France and Italy and between Germany and Spain.

Someone could write a colorful story of Lyons, full of coats-of-arms and delightful illustrations of ancient trading scenes. With all left out but the essential facts and the picturesque detail, one would have here a pageant of history that would make a stirring and instructive reading. Lyons stands at the confluence of the Rhône and Saône rivers, and with its hills is "beautiful for its romance."

Buildings to measure its importance as a trading port were erected in 43 B. C. by the Consul L. Mumilius Plancus following instructions given by the Roman Senate and numerous ruins and vestiges remain today to testify to the work accomplished at this time. Augustus made it the capital of Celtic Gaul, and Christianity was preached here in the second century.

Following the invasions of the barbarians, Lyons experienced severe vicissitudes, being surrendered by the emperors, and changing masters with the seasons until it gave itself to the King of France in the fourteenth century. It was Francis I who introduced the silk industry to Lyons in 1536. This marked the beginning of a prosperity which has continued down through the centuries with relatively few interruptions.

Barring only the capital of France, Lyons is today the chief industrial city of France. The predictions of the Roman Senators concerning the valuable situation of this place have been amply confirmed during the centuries which have succeeded.

Lyons, like ancient Gaul, is divided into three parts. The city proper is on the tongue of land between the Rhône and Saône rivers, with the old suburb of La Croix-Rousse on the hill above. Another portion of Lyons, however, lies on the right bank of the Saône, and on the hill of Fourvière, where the Romans first laid the foundations of the town; and still another quarter is on the left bank of the Rhône. Walk through the

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# Music News of the World

## Operatic Inflation in Germany

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

WE HAVE too many operas houses: this is the cry heard on so many sides in Germany that it cannot be completely ignored. How is it that just now this overabundance of operatic stages makes itself felt? There are many reasons. First, the failure of modern operas to find a steady place in the repertory would justify greater economy in opera houses. In the second place, it is the present situation regarding singers, conductors and producers that makes it appear impossible to carry on the very large number of operatic stages. We always have a great number of possibilities in Germany. There was a time when every little Prince in Germany wanted to have his own theater. The art-form of opera suited him. It served to enhance his importance.

Opera was at that time, on the whole, a representative institution, and helped to make operatic art what it was in Germany. The bourgeoisie perfectly agreed with the princes on the question of opera; there was no larger provincial town in Germany but wanted its opera house.

Though since then only about ten years have elapsed, the situation has completely changed. Criticism of Wagner had begun already in the first decade of this century to influence intellectual people, but the music drama was yet far from being overthrown by modern ideas. The standpoint from which opera as an art work was then considered was quite different from how we look on it nowadays. Wagner, who still plays his great part in the opera houses of the world, has been reduced to the position of a festival composer. People, though still appreciating the greatness of Wagner, who indeed has not found any successor greater than

he was, do not possess patience enough to endure the music drama at its whole length.

On the other hand, a younger generation has undertaken all sorts of experiments, with a view to satisfying the demands of operagoers who want to be entertained instead of being astonished and moved by the so-called "eternal values." And though young composers such as Knefek, Kurt Weill and Hindemith have not always proved so entertaining as they pretended to be, no doubt the representative opera of pre-war days has lost ground, though of course there are sections of the bourgeoisie who still cherish the old high ideals of opera.

Since, however, this part of the population, consisting of "society people," is not numerous enough to keep the old opera going, we see the creation of state provincial opera houses throughout. Still it is more than natural that the number of operatic stages in Germany has, from 1920, been reduced to 90. We must confess that this number also is many times greater than that found in all the other countries of the world. It has been pointed out several times that there is no reasonable relation between the present state of art and the musical needs of the population, and the cost at which operatic enterprise is kept up.

But apart from this, it seems impossible to keep all these opera houses going in a manner worthy of the high standard of art of which Germany could boast in the past. Where are the singers who are strong enough to give operagoers all the illusions necessary to make them forget the nonsense taking place on the stage? And if we expect this nonsense to be served in a more tasteful way, if we look on the producers as the man who may be able to make nonsense appear sense, we are disappointed. There is probably no other country in the world where the art of the producer leads to more interesting variations as is the case in Germany, but it must be confessed that music, the essential part in opera, is always in danger of being dethroned by the man whose cleverness is nearly always based on his theatrical, extra-musical experience. No doubt, when touring Germany, we witness very attractive possibilities.

## AMUSEMENTS

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Friday Evening, March 8th, at 8:15  
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## THE HOME FORUM

## A Little Box of Pure Gold

THE fault that one must find with all existing anthologies of English lyrical verse is that they are too inclusive. By this one does not mean that they contain poems which one can afford to neglect altogether, poems that one does not care even to read; rather it is that they are collections of good verse rather than what they should be, what the very word "anthology" indicates that they are—selections of the winnowed and ultimate best. Our advance in culture is made not so much by multiplying and expanding our acquaintance with things merely competent or pleasing as even adding to our taste by expansion of our acquaintance with things merely competent or pleasing as even adding to our taste, thereby enlarging our enjoyment. Learning is a good thing, in its place and season, but taste is a finer and more desirable thing at all times, and the discipline or education of taste consists in a constant discrimination between things of the first and of the second order of excellence. In our dealings with poetry we develop and refine our taste, thereby enlarging our enjoyment. Learning is only the process of selection, in the effort to find a pure and always pure gold. One who has chosen by these processes a very few poems from the total wealth of verse written in English, who knows precisely why he has chosen them, and who has woven these few into the very fabric of his thought, may be said to have poetical taste. The probability is strong that he will know more about poetry than anyone who dispenses attention over a field so broad.

Perhaps it is just as well, then, that no keenly discriminating and highly restraining anthologies of lyrical verse exist, for these leave each of us free to make his own. Here is one of the most delightful games of solitaire that one can play.

It lasts, moreover, from year to year;

it never comes to an end for those

who play it most intensely and with

keenest enjoyment, for they are al-

ways wondering whether such and

such poems ought not to be dis-

placed to make room for another.

This game of anthologizing de-

velops its own value, and also

from the definite limits that we set

for ourselves to begin with and then

observe inexorably. We say to our-

selves that we will select from our

imaginary book the twenty-five lyr-

ical poems written in English that we

consider supreme. Every one of these

we will subject to severe and re-

peated scrutiny, and any that can-

not stand such examination will be

replaced by others. Although we may

be guided in our particular choice

by the world's opinion, our final se-

lection will be wholly independent

based upon our own, deepest and

highest intuitions. It will be a sort

of symbol, a compact expression of

ourselves.

Clearly, the person who plays this

game and plays it hard will be obli-

ged to read widely, for he can

not be sure that something in an old

poet whom the scholars and critics

have quite ignored, or something in

the book of verses just come from

the press, does not belong among his

possessions.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Twenty-five lyrics in English, they are nevertheless all pure gold. One who knows them well may certainly say that he knows poetry well. They make an almost perfect book, and that book should be printed on the pages of memory.

## Horses in the Baltic

THIS wind-blown representative of a typical East-Frussian horse sniffs the Baltic breeze with delight, well pleased that its feet are squarely planted on the home-land tundra, which is but a continuation of the Russian plains.

Johannes Richard zur Megede, in his novel "Quitis" writes illustratively about the importance of horses, mostly pure-bred, in the Baltic province of Jutland. Horses are used for everything, and everybody uses a horse. Even as late as 1905 counts' families drove the famous four-in-hand, a turnout that thousands of American youths have never beheld since the rapid advance of the motorcar. Thus Megede describes the ride of Countess Marie von Wilhelmine on her lively sorrel, as follows:

"In a sharp trot they went through the farm yard, past village houses and turned to the left, past meadows in which the two-year-old foals were spending their first year, and like urchins, like urchins, bucking and kicking, with gleaming slender necks, and reckless neighing. A beautiful black gelding trotted unfuriously around the troop in a circle, with long tail proudly raised, nostrils quiver and eyes aglow. When the wild young horde beheld their tamed brother bearing his slender mistress on his back, they stormed, curiously, to the road, and with loud neighing and mischievous snorting stretched their beautiful necks far over the wire enclosure. The trained Junker horse seemed overcome by memories of his own unrestricted youth; forged and ironed, he snorted, he flicked high, shied pretentiously to one side and chased away in a smart gallop, despite the admonishing reins of the young countess. The foals inside the fence chased along in closely crowded mass, their lightly flying hoofs evoking but a muffled thud-thud upon the soft meadow ground. A sharp turn came, and the countess had to lean far to one side not to be flung out of the saddle. The foals remained behind.

"Uphill the road ran over torn and washed-out clay ground, bordered by sprouting willow brush and scrubby cedars, beyond which to right and left lay verdant young grain fields, flooded with sunlight. In front a tall, whispering birch forest, filled with bird notes and spring fragrance. The sorrel had suddenly become uncontrollable, but his hoofs still flew high and lightly, and occasionally he sent an echoing neigh through the forest stillness. Soon the woods, too, were left behind, and the ride continued upon a smooth, gravelled highway. Rape fields appeared, which in their golden blossoms looked like giant sun flowers set in the surrounding pasture green. In the far distance a church steeple was visible; near by the old wind mill turned its thrifty arms; even the busy rattle of the mill stones was audible. The sorrel slowed his tempo and in evident sentimentality gazed upon the silvery gleaming Remmekler Lake lying deeply below, embedded in the virgin green of woods and meadows, and surrounded by cottages, with red-tiled roofs and white walls, that were reflected in their watery mirror. A golden spring laid over the East Prussian land. The destination beckoned. The friendly domain was entered into; here, too, a troop of young foals were out in pasture. Park and garden exhibited spring blossoms and scented spring scents. Storks stalked majestically through meadows, evidently at peace with the world; a beautiful white bloom lay over the orchards, and so steaming warm was the air that school children actually tried to see the grass grow.

"Horse and rider were well satisfied with their morning gambol. They entered the gates of the Domat Estate, the sorrel's light hoofs evoking but a slightly hollow sound as the ornamental wooden bridge was crossed over the ancient feudal moat. White gleamed the walls of the dwelling house behind the protecting firs, in their dark green coats. Big watch dogs rattled at their chains, and actually barked their announcement of the arrivals.

Next come three of Shakespeare's Sonnets—"That time of year," "When in disgrace," and "What is your substance?" The only question about these sonnets is whether one ought not to choose more of them, for a dozen others from the same series are of gold unalloyed, but we must save room for Drayton's sonnet "Nay, I have done," which has almost the Shakespearean quality.

Then follows Milton's "Lycidas," in spite of its length and the inclusion in it of some material which is not so much lyrical as argumentative. What remains when this is taken out or ignored is of the highest order. So is the strangely intense poem by a Puritan, Milton's friend and associate, "To His Coy Mistress," by Andrew Marvell. From the same period, the second half of the seventeenth century, we may choose Henry Vaughan's "The Retreat."

Only two characteristic poems from the eighteenth century find place in this selection, probably because that period was somewhat too serene for the demands of the lyric. But Addison's "Hymn" cannot be omitted, neither, of course, can Collins' "Ode to Evening," on the whole the most perfect lyric that the period produced.

Blake's "Tiger" and Coleridge's "Kubla Khan" and Wordsworth's "Solitary Reaper" were written, to be sure, before the nineteenth century opened, but they are of that century in everything except date. Just as certainly they seem to belong among the twenty-five best lyrics in our language. So does Shelley's "West Wind" and the three great odes of Keats—"To a Grecian Urn," "To a Nightingale," and "To Autumn."

"Hark, Hark! the Lark"

One of Schubert's most beautiful songs, "Hark! Hark! the Lark!" was the outcome of a Schubertian gathering at the Moonshine House. Schubert wished to draw Schubert's portrait. But Franz, restless as ever, refused to sit for him. Schubert then gave up his ornamental wooden bridge to the poet. Schubert's use, a saying as he did so that they were the most valuable drawing he had ever made. And while Schubert composed Schubert made his picture—NEWMAN FLICKER, in "Franz Schubert, the Man and his Circle."

Bouquets of the Year

In March, a jar Glazed in blue, Contains red-tipped alder tassels, And a slender twig of willow With buds of silvery hue.

In April, a pot of brown Holds a trim yellow juncus, Bowing to the sun Like a dainty lady In a bountiful gown.

A single rose, in June, Leans from a crystal bowl, And the satin petals open To the happy rhythm Of a sweet, old tune.

In a high bronze cylinder The goldenrod of fall, Like a radiant plume, Sways to the call Of the passing, merry wind.

In December, gay bittersweet Trails over the rim of a pewter vase, And the gleaming fruits Bring a touch of cheer To a quiet place.

JESSIE LINKLETTER



East Prussian Halfblood. From a Painting by Ernst Schaumann, Koenigsberg. Nürnberg, Exhibit of German Art, 1928.

## Achievement

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OBSERVING human conditions, wholly beneficial in its operation. Christian Science is teaching humanity how to free itself from what is called chance, and from so-called laws of limitation and obstruction. This it accomplishes by revealing spiritual law, God's law, obedience to which always insures right achievement. The business-man, for instance, may spend weeks or even months of exertion in a certain direction, only to find that some unforeseen or fortuitous circumstance apparently frustrates his efforts, bringing his hopes and plans to nought. The thing which had appeared so promising has vanished into thin air, as it were, and all his efforts to revive it seem unavailing. One naturally questions why this should be so, why the element called chance should seem to enter so largely into human affairs; and from the merely human viewpoint there is no satisfactory answer.

## Home Building Equipment Gardening

## The Amateur May Wish to Review These Facts About Bulbs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Yakima, Wash.

WONDERFUL powers of growth and bloom are wrapped up in the bulb which we so hopefully tuck away in the moist ground in the fall where unseen it sends roots through the soil. In spring with gathered strength it pushes leaves and flower stalks out of the ground and soon expands glorious flowers for our delight.

As with other plants with bulbs, nature has made provision for increase. The method varies somewhat as tulips multiply in one way, narcissus in another and lilies in still another way. An appreciation of the growth habits therefore is of value to the gardener as it will give him the key to replanting and increase and will enable him to know what to expect under certain conditions.

Bulbs are of various classes—tunicated, scaly and solid. The two former are the true bulbs, while the solid ones are known as corms. In the tunicated or coated ones the leaf bases are complete wrappings, one inside the other as in onions, tulips, hyacinths and narcissus. In some the bulbs are often multiple as in the Chinese sacred lily which sends up several flowering stalks. In others, which bulbs have produced more than one bud to flower the next year. In most varieties of narcissus some are double nosed, and these produce two stalks of bloom. In sorting his stocks the commercial grower separates them from the others and offers them at a higher price.

## Root Base

The root base of the bulb is a flattened horizontal plate from which the roots spring underneath, and to the upper surface of which are attached the fleshy envelopes of the bulb. Those of flowering size contain in addition to the rudiments of the leaves the bud for next year's flowers.

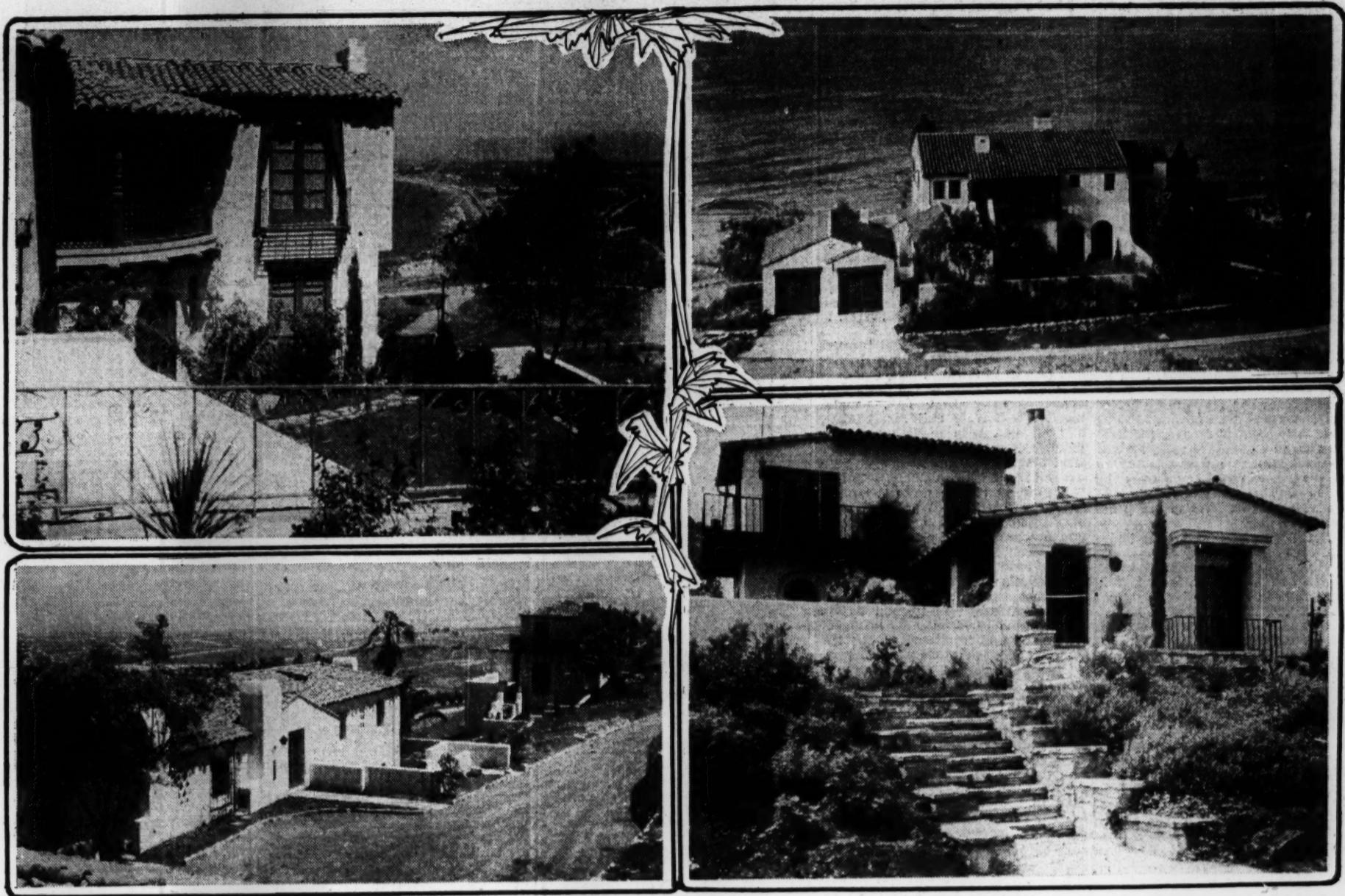
In the Madonna lily and other true lilies the bulb is made up of scales which overlap one another and represent thickened leaf bases. With different species the width of the scales varies, and in some the bulb is fairly firm while in others it is soft. Species with loosely formed bulbils are usually placed laid on the side, so that excess water may readily drain away and decay thus be prevented.

In the gladiolus and the crocus the bulb is solid and represents a thickened stem. On them the leaf bases persist as membranes covering the corm and scars are left on their removal.

The food contained in the bulb nourishes the plant during its early growth and enables it to put out roots in the fall without the aid of foliage. As this food store is drawn upon in spring the bulb weakens and in some cases but little is left of it by the time the mowers are gone. The plant then sets about preparing itself for the next season, even before the blooming is over.

Food manufactured in the leaves is sent down through the stem and this results in the growth of a new bulb as in the tulip or the storing of food back into the old bulb and the formation of a new bulb within it for next year's bloom as in the narcissus, the hyacinth and the lily. The narcissus and the hyacinth form new bulbs at the base of the old one and these in two to four years' growth have more than one bud there are strong buds, and in the

## A SPECIAL STYLE OF ARCHITECTURE HAS DEVELOPED FOR CALIFORNIA'S RIVIERA



Padilla Photo

Upper Row, Left—Picturesque Settings Afforded by the Hillsides Include Vistas of Green Valleys and White-Capped Ocean Shore Line. Home of Miss Mary M. Cain, Los Angeles. Right—A Mediterranean House Overlooking the Pacific Ocean at Palos Verdes. The Patio is on the Side Away From the Ocean. The George O. Schoolcraft Residence. Lower Row, Left—Many Houses, Viewed From the Roadway, Are Bungalows in Type, Whereas Actually the Hillsides Make Them Two Stories in Height on the Garden Side. Home of W. M. Sutherland, Los Angeles. Right—Rustic Treatments Lend Informality to the Hillsides House. The Uses of Native Stone Is Always Appropriate for Garden Steps and Terraces. Home of George W. Harrison, Los Angeles.

## The Attached Garage

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

ARCHITECTS realize the importance of the automobile in the daily life of the average family today. They are therefore planning "homes" for this mechanical "friend." Dobbins of yesterday had his barn, "Lizzie" of today has a "home" of some size or shape, placed somewhere on the lot or grounds of the owner.

Today's home has the attached garage or motor-room. It has taken its place in the plan of the modern home and is built as an integral part of the structure. Such an arrangement has many advantages.

## Planning for That "Little Place"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

THE type of heating plant—whether hot air, hot water, steam, vapor or vacuum—will depend mainly upon how much money it is wise to put into the small home from the standpoint of resale. Manufacturers of heating plants will gladly supply sketch of proper location of plant, and tell the size needed, if the floor plans are submitted.

Homes heated with warm air are more satisfactory where at least two return air ducts are provided. One return seldom provides adequate circulation even for a quite small house. Thermostatic control of the heater provides a nearly uniform temperature and may be found to lessen coal consumption. Thermostats are expensive, but one may be installed by the householder himself, at great saving, if he is handy with tools. The coal bin should be carefully located so as to be handy to the coal door of the heater.

The location of the water pipes should be given attention, too. Except in warm climates, water pipes run up between outside walls at the northwest corner of the building are likely to freeze in midwinter—and plumbing bills come high. It may be possible to wrap the pipes to prevent this, but the safest practice is to see that they are not located in the northwest corner, at any rate.

It is common practice to build fire place chimneys on an outside wall. Usually this adds to the exterior appearance of the building. At the same time, face brick is more expensive than the "common" variety, and heated masses in an inside chimney may add slightly to the warmth of the house.

The exterior design of the home usually is best left entirely to the skill of the architect. However, it is well to remember that modern homes with high, sharp roofs, while often pleasing to the eye, more often than not spoil the upper rooms and make miserable closet spaces. Such roofs add greatly to the cost of the home, as a rule. A roof with too many "breaks" may invite leaks sooner than a simpler roof.

The house is of masonry construction, care should be taken to see that the outside walls are properly fired. When the plaster is ap-

plied directly to the masonry walls, without furring and laths, or other suitable plaster base, dampness is quite certain to appear in sharp winter weather. This is a sign of a poorly built house and is more than likely to result in injury to the decorations. Advice of a disinterested authority should be obtained before resorting to this type of construction to cut down expense.

There are many "doubts" for the small home builder, but they may be summed up under the general admonition to be conservative and to remember there is no telling how soon it may be that the house will sell.

Complete drawings and detailed specifications and material lists should be obtained from the architect, and the size needed, if the floor plans are submitted.

Architectural design of the home is improved in many respects with an integral motor room. It adds mass to the home—an advantage in a small home. Roofing this usually gives an added room above for a play room, extra bedroom or

storage room. The illustration shown is a plan of the author's home with a one-car motor room. It is possible to go either to the kitchen or to the basement through the entrance, a most convenient arrangement.

Convenience and comfort are by far the greatest of advantages. Just think of the difference entering your car in a warm motor room instead of walking through snow and cold to the detached garage. Your car is warm. It starts easily. Umbrellas in rainy weather are unnecessary.

Carrying parcels into the house is easier. Many unnecessary steps are saved. Time is saved.

The heating of the motor room is a simple problem when attached. The author uses electric lights and water less expensive to install. There is less drainage.

Washing or repairing of the car becomes easier in a warm, well-lighted motor room with cold and hot water, cement floors and drains.

A work bench, shelves and cabinets make this room a veritable work shop in the house. Garden tools, snow shovels and other necessary tools may have their place in a portion of the motor room. There should be access not only to the house direct but also to basement, rear of yard, and rear of garage.

Contours, which one does not have in the valleys, are to be reckoned with from several angles. Not only do they often determine the character of foundations and construction, but they bear a very definite relation to the placement of the house and its advantages of light, air and vista.

Quite obviously, unless the hillside house offers these advantages, it might better be located on level ground.

The problems of engineering and construction are considerably reduced where the various levels or contours of the site extend along the breadth of the lot, rather than up and down its depth, for then the floor levels are less pronounced and comfort and convenience within the house are greatly aided. Foundation costs likewise are reduced.

Even before the selection of the site is made, an examination of the soil will determine the manner in which many problems are to be met.

In stratified formations, the footings, unless carried very deep, may cause slipping of the strata and additional expense in making them true with

the placement of the house and its advantages of light, air and vista.

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costs likewise are reduced.

When possible forsythia should

be given a sheltered position, as

early bloom is thus insured, and it is

in February and early March that

outdoor flowers are especially scarce.

Forsythia should be pruned after

flowering and, like most deciduous

shrubs, may be planted during the

autumn and winter months. There

are several ways of propagating this

charming shrub, shoots may be le-

tered, or cuttings taken in a cold

frame in October or November, or it

may be grafted on the privet in

March or April.

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## ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

## An Awakened Appreciation of the Artistic

By CARL GREENLEAF BEDE

**I**F WE have correct notions of the taste of Americans in the past, there was never a time when so much thought as at present was turned to the matter of home furnishings. Not that earlier generations were less comfortable in this respect or took little satisfaction in the things which they gathered around them. It is rather that now home furnishings are selected with less thought of what may be temporarily in fashion and more with an individuality of taste which is some degree artistic.

Looking back in our thought to the gayly flowered carpets of beautiful texture but gaudy colors on which were placed haircloth covered Victorian dining tables and whatnots, we have a recollection which covers the generally accepted and oppressively monotonous standards which were in style 50 years ago.

The lively and widespread attention to home furnishings which now prevails finds expression in an amazing range of personal choices, from eighteenth century period schemes to the latest of the modernistic. Thus we observe convincing proof that artistic taste and discrimination regarding home interiors are active in an unprecedented manner in America.

"Interior decoration," "domestic decoration," are often met phrases that may mean the same thing. Whether or not they do carry like significance seems to depend on how much good taste is exercised in choosing the things used in furnishing.

Perhaps it does not matter what words are taken to express the idea, if it is really understood by both the speaker and the hearer. The familiar term, interior decoration, is

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Photographs by Courtesy of Barton, Price &amp; Wilson, New York City

Upper Left:—There is decided attraction in the simplicity of this dining room arrangement. The scheme is made effective by its excellent selection of color, the walls being in French gray, while the hangings, which do not show in our picture, are light blue tafta silk. Walls and furniture are of French walnut, varied in its natural tones. The chairs are upholstered in cream-colored satin brocade.

It would also follow that artistic appreciation on the part of the average man does not seem to be present, and that this is not the age of great masters in any but the practical real money.

For giving much thought to anything just because it can be called beautiful, a good many people may appear slow to admit of so impractical a weakness. Still, these same persons may have homes which hold many carefully selected articles of convenience and of ornament. Some of the things have definite, necessary uses; others are just to look at; more are both good-looking and usable.

These selections are in themselves evidence of the buyers' desire to be in the company of objects which please the eye because of their shapes, or their colors, or both. So those who might be embarrassed if told they were aesthetic, really are appreciative of beauty, at least in some measure.

Public Institutions Added Evidence

There are many rooms furnished in the styles of the 1700's, and in the French, English, and American manners, in one section of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. These represent the tastes of home makers of different countries and of several levels of financial standing. Interior decoration was not heard of in the times of Chippendale, or Adam brothers, nor until a century and a half after their times. In those early days the people who performed similar services were classed as upholsterers.

The museum authorities call this section of their institution the Department of Decorative Arts of Europe and America. At first reading this title may seem needlessly highbrow, but it looks less so on examination. More than that, it would be difficult to think of a name which would be more precise and at the same time understandable.

Decorative art is really something that we are all rubbing against every day, usually without thinking of it. Even in the simplest homes it appears wherever there may be any adornment of which is primarily used. The wrappings surrounding our cake of soap, the table china, the radio cabinet, may be examples in point. Still more so is the ornamentation on one's house, whether it be the paneling of the doors and walls and staircase of the interior or the gables, cornices and doorways of the exterior.

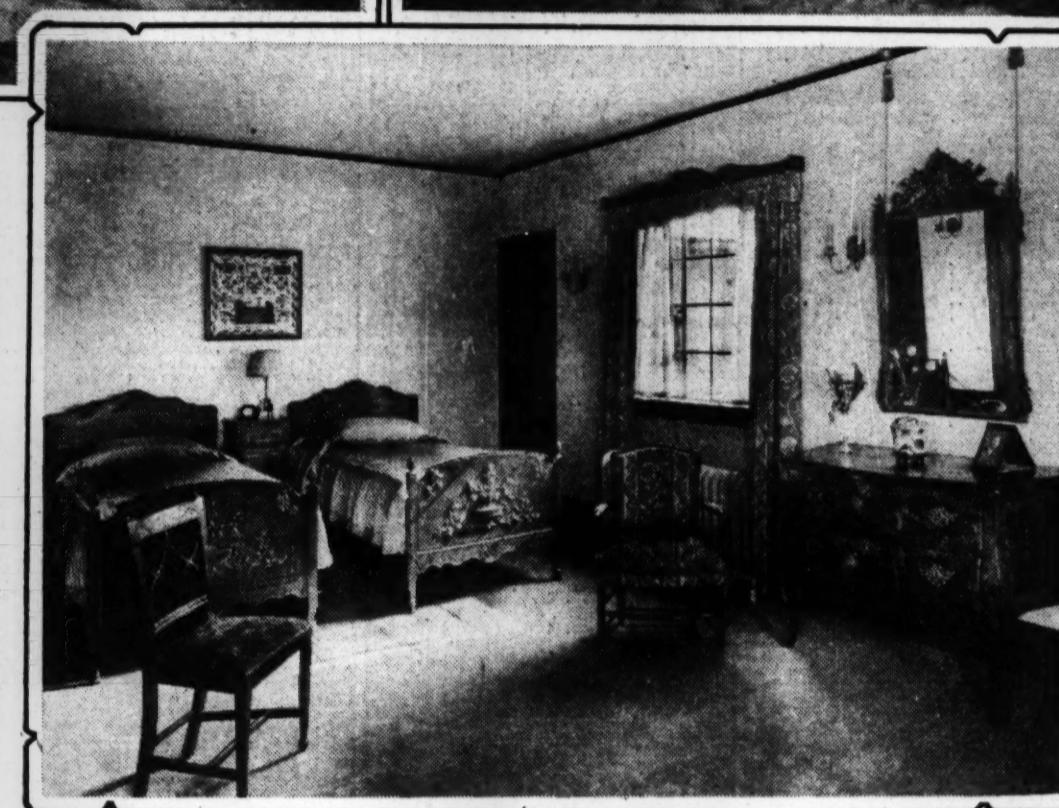
Decorative art is the influence which makes the useful things about us have forms, proportions and colors that are more pleasing to the eye than they would be if nothing but practical uses were thought of when they were devised. Sometimes it seems as if the ornamental qualities of an object had balanced its value as a thing which might be used. Especially elaborately carved mirrors are occasionally of this character. So, too, are some chairs on which the carving may actually prevent their being wholly comfortable as seats.

Factories Exemplify Art-less Interiors

If we wish to get a clear notion of what decorative art accomplishes we need only to imagine each piece of furniture in a room as made with no other thought than to have it of the proper size, strength, and shape to serve its purpose, and at the lowest possible cost. This would result in having possibly but two kinds of chairs in a whole house, one pattern being easily moved about and intended for short-time occupancy, as a side table or writing desk. A second sort of wooden model would be intended for reading or long use.

Without bringing into use decorative art, these would be constructed on engineering theories as a carpenter's sawing is, or if made of metal, braced and stayed like a steel truss.

The color used on walls, ceilings, and furnishings would be decided by



Below:—This cheerful bedroom carries furniture in the French Provincial style, the commode being antique and richly inlaid. The other pieces are of beech. Rough plastered walls are without pictures save for a sampler. Crimson toiles on a natural linen ground is used for the hangings.

Otherwise artistic effect. When construction is modified for appearance's sake and ornament is applied, then decorative art has been made use of. So it is that this factor is constantly present in innumerable everyday contacts, and its name may well be familiar to us as the fact.



right a second door opens into the living-room, which is 30 by 16 feet. The woodwork is white. The wallpaper is the Martha Washington pattern, a copy of that used in the hallway at Mount Vernon during the lifetime of Washington. The floor is made of oak planks, random width, stained dark and covered with hooked and braided rugs.

## The Living-Room

The immediate center of interest is the large fireplace in the center of one side of the room. It has no mantel and portrays the earliest and simplest type of New England fireplace, two serious looking Shiford-style doors closing the hearth.

Above the fireplace hangs a hand-some picture of a New England clipper ship on the north Atlantic of about the date of 1825. This picture was the keynote which suggested the furnishings of the whole room. This entire wall is in paneled wood, following the fashion of so many early New England homes.

The windows are especially well worked out. Over white ruffled curtains hang straight bands of petit-point embroidery, in gold with old-fashioned bouquets in red and blue. The cornices are of brass, matching the old gold of the embroidery.

Between the two front windows stand two short, dark, appled wood, above which hangs a Chippendale mirror. Under the windows on either side of the desk are two Chippendale chairs. A large and imposing secretary occupies the corner. On the farther side of the fireplace is a pier-crust, tilt-and-turn table, dating back to about 1790. Beyond this is a winged chair.

Directly opposite the fireplace is a mahogany sofa of about 1820, covered with warm reddish haircloth. Beyond this stands a drop-leaf mahogany table, flanked by an old rosewood upholstered chair.

## Old Pine and Staffordshire

To the left of the dining-room entrance the living-room opens into a small alcove containing a grandfather's clock and old wagon seat. The alcove leads into a small room trimmed and furnished entirely in early pine. In one corner of this room stands an old corner cupboard filled with rare pieces of Staffordshire and pink luster. The lamps all over the house are old and many of the shades are made of old pieces of tole d'jouy.

Those with more or less abundant means are likely to employ the assistance of people whose business is to serve the public with advice or with goods or with both. The large number of such concerns is in itself proof that the current interest is keen and common. It is inevitable that those who can afford it should seek the guidance of such competent and resourceful professionals in any matters which may involve the spending of considerable amounts.

The approach to the house is a little curving path made of flagstones. A ship's lantern hangs in the doorway and bids the wayfarer welcome. The door opens into a narrow hall with its original old-fashioned stairway distinguished for its turned walnut spindles. Immediately at the

owners are best seen. Every piece of bric-a-brac and accessory seems to have traveled its long and circuitous journey from its original home to find here an appropriate resting place amid congenial companions. There is, for instance, an old sand-shaker; a pair of fine pewter candlesticks, each with its hobocane and candle; a little Staffordshire lamb holding its cargo of mice in an old leather fire basket, used as a wastebasket. There is no overpriced; nor suggestion that things are merely on display. Perhaps the reason is that these treasures are not just collectors' "finds" to their owners. They are, rather, friends who have been invited into their home, each for a definite reason.

## Finding's Half the Pleasure

Moreover, there is many an interesting story connected with these acquisitions which the owners are delighted to recount. For instance, Uncle Ben's rosewood chair was found in the musty attic of an old lodging house. That was when the couple were on their honeymoon, which included an exploring trip into a section of New England once inhabited by the bridegroom's ancestors. Much of the hardware used in the house, such as old wrought iron latches and H. and L. hinges, were brought home in triumph from this same successful journey.

"It we agree with the poet that it takes a heap o' livin' to make a house a home," it may be that it is the many happy little reminiscences connected with the purchase of the furnishings that has helped to unify this interesting and unusual collection of antiques into a contented and joy-giving home. A recent New England visitor said the whole place seemed to breathe from serenity, as if during its whole history none but happy and home-loving folks had ever dwelt there.

## C. S.

## The Living-Room

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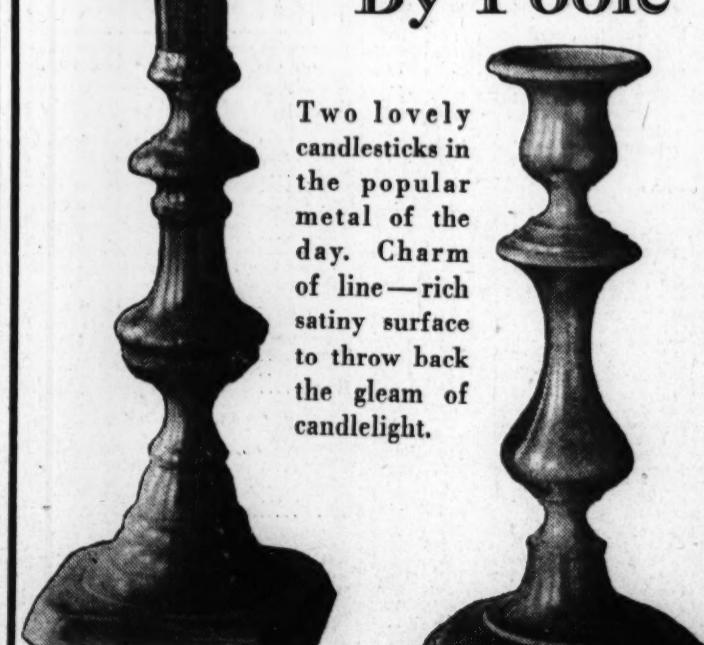
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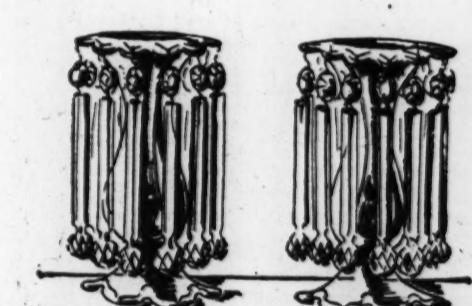
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## Radio Stage-craft

## Geneva Tries Radio Again

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

RESUMPTION of the high frequency radiocast trials conducted from Geneva, Switzerland, May and June by the Secretariat of the League of Nations from Station FCLL, at Kootwijk, Holland, is announced by a release in Geneva. The trials transmitted to the American Department of State. The short wave broadcasts will take place in March for the purpose of disclosing the possibility of transmitting speeches from Geneva to the Americas, Japan, and Australasia.

Radio listeners throughout the world are being urged to report the results of the trials as they observe them. Speeches intended to be picked up on 38.8 meters on the American continent will be broadcast in English, French, and Spanish for one hour March 12, 19 and 26. The time set is 22:23 o'clock Greenwich meridian time.

Speeches in Japanese will take place on March 13, 20 and 27 from 1:40 to 2:10, Greenwich meridian time, on 18.4 meters. English speech intended for Australasia countries will be broadcast on the same wavelength on March 14, 21 and 28 from 1:40 to 2:10, Greenwich meridian time.

"It will be recalled," the League Secretariat wrote to the State Department, "that during the past May and June the Secretariat of the League of Nations made six experiments in radio broadcasting on very short wavelengths for the purpose of

## HOOVERS REST, DESPITE HUM OF SOCIETY EVENTS

## Remain at Home During Pre-Inaugural Rush of Receptions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Hoover are spending the pre-inaugural days quietly in their home, having no formal entertainments.

Members of the family and intimate friends, the only persons staying in the hospitality of the S Street house in the last hours before Mr. Hoover is to take up the duties of President of the United States.

They, with Mr. Curtis and his sister Mrs. Gann, will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge tomorrow evening.

The last hours of the Coolidges in the White House are very crowded.

Persons have been calling to say good-by and special groups have been received in addition to formal entertainments such as the dinner to the Cabinet this evening and the dinner to the President and Vice-President tomorrow evening.

In the midst of the heavy demands on her time, Mrs. Coolidge has sent flowers and messages to persons whom she particularly wanted to remember. The White House is stripped of all but the Government's property, and the few articles of clothing that the family will have sent to Northampton when they depart.

Of household pets, only Tiny Tim, the red-brown Chow, goes along with the family to Northampton. Luckily, wherever his master and mistress are is home to a dog, Tim. Tim has already done considerable travelling in his young life, will not miss the joys of the White House as long as he has familiar company.

The other dogs have been disposed of, mostly to employees of the White House with whom they are familiar. Mrs. Coolidge has also given away some of her canaries.

The governors, their staffs and state delegations are being entertained extensively. In addition to the big reception for the governors at the Willard on Sunday evening, dinners and receptions are being given in close succession by prominent persons of the respective states resident in Washington. Mrs. Medill McCormick will entertain the Illinois delegation Saturday afternoon, and again on Monday evening, and Mr. and Mrs. Wade Eller, the Ohioan, Mr. Mabel Walker Willebrandt has a small reception for the Californians, and Mrs. Alvyn T. Hert issued invitations for a dinner for members of the National Committee this evening and a buffet supper for the Kentucky visitors tomorrow evening.

The Senators of Illinois and their wives will be hosts at a mid-day breakfast tomorrow in honor of the Governor of Illinois and his wife.

California has one of the largest state delegations for the inauguration.

On the other hand, the law offices of Coolidge and Hemingway have not been thoroughly renovated. Ralph Hemmeyer, the President's law partner, said, however, that the repainting of the walls and the laying of new carpets at this time was "just a coincidence," and that he did not expect that Mr. Coolidge would return to his law practice, although he might use the offices occasionally.

## Debussy's Humor

THE element of humor in music is nowhere better exemplified than in Debussy's "Golliwogg's Cakewalk," a fanciful thing which should appeal to children, who have been selected by the Sonora Symphony Orchestra as one of its offerings on the Sonora Hour, which is heard over the Columbia Broadcasting System's nation-wide hookup on Thursday evening, March 7. The orchestra will also present Moszkowsky's "Bolero" and the always popular "Danse Chinoise" from the "Nutcracker Suite" of Tchaikovsky.

Mr. Jones, the American tenor who is a frequent contributor to the Sonora programs, is to be the guest artist. Mr. Jones is scheduled to sing Leoncavallo's beautiful "Vesti la giubba" from "Pagliacci," and the moving vocalization of the "Liebestraum" of Liszt.

A selection by the Mayfair House Sonora Orchestra and two numbers by the Sonora Male Trio will complete the program, which goes on the air at 9:30, eastern time, which is 6:30, Pacific time.

Bolero ..... Moszkowsky  
Symphony Orchestra

Male Trio

Danse Chinoise (from "Nutcracker Suite") ..... Tchaikovsky

Symphony Orchestra

Liebestraum ..... Liszt

Alain Jones, tenor

"Golliwogg's Cakewalk" ..... Debussy

Symphony Orchestra

Blue Shadow" ..... Male Trio

Danse Chinoise (from "Nutcracker Suite") ..... Tchaikovsky

Symphony Orchestra

Liebestraum ..... Liszt

Alain Jones, tenor

"Golliwogg's Cakewalk" ..... Debussy

Symphony Orchestra

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Symphony Orchestra

Liebestraum ..... Liszt

Alain Jones,



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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1929

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## EDITORIALS

### Millionaires in America

FOURTEEN thousand millionaires! Such a rate is the estimate of the numbers of the very rich in the United States made by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. The estimate is drawn from this year's income tax returns and classes as a millionaire everyone who pays a tax upon an income of \$100,000 or more. Of course, there are many multimillionaires in the group, and some, no doubt, who are not entitled to membership therein. Many a popular figure in the movies, or hero of the "squared circle," or fortunate speculator in the enticing bull market has attained an income of \$100,000 without the capital back of it to justify inclusion in the millionaire class. But to offset this the possessors of tens of millions are to be counted by scores, the owners of one hundred millions are not few enough to be lonesome, and at least two figures in American society are classed, not unreasonably, as millionaires.

Now, presumably, this huge concentration of wealth in a few hands ought to be severely reprobated. There is no doubt that all over the land editorial writers, on learning of this extraordinary crop of the unduly rich, will reach out for their dictionaries of quotations to verify, before beginning their jeremiads, these serviceable lines:

"I fares the land to hastening ills a prey  
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

But, after all, is there any indication of serious decay amongst the populace of the United States? Is Henry George's biting phrase, "The pauper is the complement of the millionaire," finding entire verification today? Is the multiplication of the very rich attended with a corresponding increase in the numbers and the misery of the very poor? Here official statistics fail, but the answer, based upon general if somewhat superficial observation, would be almost universally in the negative.

Not that there are not many poor, many desolate in the land today. In Boston only this week it was estimated that over 20,000 men applied for jobs shoveling snow—a reasonable indication that more than that number were out of employment. The scenes which attended the rush of unemployed to the gates of the various Ford factories recently when the call went out for some 30,000 more workmen required by the establishment of the five-day week have been widely described and commented upon as illustrative of the extent of unemployment. Nothing is more pathetic than the spectacle of a strong and willing man unable to find work, especially if he has others dependent upon him, and this spectacle is, unhappily, not rare in American industrial centers today.

But that poverty and unemployment bear any economic relation whatsoever to the rapid increase in the number of millionaires does not at this time seem demonstrable. Indeed it would rather appear that the standard of living of the whole people, their economic condition and their measure of financial independence have been moved upward in a mass during the last decade. If millionaires have multiplied, so too have those who have attained a modest competence, while multitudes who before lived in poverty now enjoy not merely the necessities but even the lesser luxuries of life.

Yet an equitable distribution of wealth has not yet been attained, nor does it seem attainable in the near future. Though general conditions probably reflect less of misery and more of comfort than in the earlier history of this or any other country, they are not yet ideal. Satisfactory they cannot be when of the 120,000,000 people in the United States only a few more than 4,100,000 pay any income tax whatsoever, while estimates made by the Secretary of Labor, based upon tax returns, show that nearly 80 per cent of American families have incomes of less than \$2000 annually.

In American industry today the problem is less the perfection of mass production than of increasing consumption. In social and economic reform the problem lies not in the production of wealth, but in its more equitable distribution.

### Scottish Nationalism

A FEW months ago the Scottish Nationalist Party was little known outside Scotland, but it attained prominence at the Glasgow University rectorial election, when its candidate polled more votes than either the Liberal or the Labor nominee, and only sixty-six fewer than Mr. Baldwin himself, who it is said owed even this narrow majority to the support of the women members of the university. Since then the party has rapidly developed. Its demand for an independent Scottish Parliament has proved so attractive that it has been able to set up a national organization and to publish a monthly newspaper. It now promises to run thirty candidates at the general election.

The Scottish Nationalist Party can claim that in one form or another its ideals have always been held by some organization continuously since the Act of Union itself. Although special measures were taken to placate Scottish pride when England and Scotland were joined together in 1707, a party was formed by Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun to demand a federal instead of an incorporated union. The ideals of nation-

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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alism have never entirely lacked expression from that day to this. A nationalist organization at the end of the eighteenth century is said to have prompted Burns to write "Scots Wha Hae."

There are cogent arguments in favor of a Scottish Parliament. English regulations concerning land, poor law, education and local government have always to be altered before they are suitable to the northern half of the kingdom; the present Scottish ministers in the imperial Parliament, owing to pressure of other duties, have insufficient time adequately to look after the welfare of the country for which they are responsible, while the stress of business at Westminster would be usefully relieved by the setting up of another legislative assembly in Edinburgh or Glasgow. On the other hand, it would be a serious mistake to embark upon changes involving any great increase in government expenses, or leading to the re-establishment of a tariff wall between the two countries; and while there are many points of difference between the needs of England and Scotland, there are still more points of similarity.

It is difficult to see a very bright future for the Scottish Nationalist Party, in spite of its early success. It boasts that it has no interest in economic policies, which is a dangerous thing to do when the problems of the slums, of land reform and of unemployment are so pressing. The economic interpretation of history requires many qualifications, but it is true in so far as it points out that no political party can survive unless it has an acceptable economic policy.

Moreover, the panacea of home rule which the Nationalists offer as the solution of all Scottish difficulties is not their exclusive possession, for it is a part also of the programs of the Labor and Liberal parties. Unless the Nationalist Party speedily broadens its outlook, the result of the Midlothian by-election, in which its candidate polled less than 5 per cent of the votes recorded, is likely to be an accurate forecast of what will happen at the general election.

### The Cabinet Secretariat Question

BEFORE the war the British Cabinet transacted its business in a most informal way.

Matters were presented to the Cabinet un-

documented. Each member's information was confined to what he heard his colleagues or the Prime Minister say. It was considered bad form to take notes. The only record of decisions made was in the form of a letter which the Prime Minister addressed to the Sovereign.

There is a familiar story of Lord Melbourne leaving a Cabinet meeting and remarking: "By the by, what is the effect of what we decided to do? Will it make our corn dearer, or cheaper, or hold the price steady? I don't care much, but we had better all be in the same story."

Such informality, it is needless to say, was most unbusinesslike.

Objections, however, were rarely heard. The business of the British Government could then be conducted in a leisurely fashion. The problems coming before the Cabinet were comparatively few in number, and only occasionally complex. The war changed all this. New departments had to be added to the Government. The range of administration vastly increased. The Government had to deal with highly technical military and economic questions. In 1915, therefore, when Mr. Asquith brought the five or six most important Cabinet members together into a war committee he gave it a secretariat. The duty of the secretariat was to record decisions for transmission to the interested officials so that the Cabinet could retain control over policy.

In December, 1916, when Mr. Lloyd George organized his War Cabinet, he set up a more elaborate Cabinet secretariat headed by Lieut.-Col. Sir Maurice Hankey. This secretariat grew by leaps and bounds. During the first year there were ten assistant secretaries. The total in the staff at one time reached 114. After the war the size of the organization was criticized, and its expense objected to. As the administrative questions resulting from the war were gradually liquidated, the staff was reduced. It now numbers less than a dozen, but its functions have not become less important.

The Committee on the Machinery of the Government, of which Lord Haldane was chairman, reported in 1918 that one feature in the procedure of the War Cabinet should assume a permanent form. This was the secretariat to the Cabinet, "charged with the duty of collecting and putting into shape its agenda, of providing the information and material necessary for its deliberations and of drawing up records of the results for communication to the departments concerned." The secretariat has been retained for these purposes.

A Cabinet which is not collectively responsible, but the members of which are only individually responsible to the chief executive, would seem to have an equal need for such an institution. The President of the United States has at his command no co-ordinating agency like the British Treasury, of which the Prime Minister is usually the First Lord. The President is therefore less favorably placed than is the Prime Minister in respect of his knowledge of departmental business and of the wisdom of departmental proposals. Liberal, Labor and Conservative Prime Ministers have desired the retention of the Cabinet secretariat. The experience of the British Cabinet, therefore, should receive careful consideration in connection with President-elect Hoover's plans for the administrative reorganization of the Government.

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should receive careful consideration in connection with President-elect Hoover's plans for the administrative reorganization of the Government.

### Just Plain Llanfair

WHEN a citizen of the little Welsh village of Llanfairwylgwyllogerychwyrndrob-willlandysillogogogoch finds it necessary to journey into the city for a day or two and spread his name and that of his home town over the hotel register, he may take some solace in the thought that he does not live on the shores of Lake Chargoggagoggmanchaugagoggabungamogg in the State of Massachusetts, and that he cannot, therefore, be called upon to further clutter up the register with superarticulated words.

There may be in Wales, noted for its "tongue twisters," names more choking than Llanfair-

wylgwyllogerychwyrndrob-willlandysillogogogoch, but Lake Chargoggagoggmanchaugagoggabungamogg is the outstanding orthographic monstrosity among the combinations of Indian monosyllables which were adopted by American pioneers in the naming of many streams, ponds, mountains and localities in parts of the United States. Guttural in their characteristics, it is doubtful if anybody but an early American Indian could pronounce the full name of this pretty little Massachusetts lake.

Probably the residents of Llanfairwylgwyllogerychwyrndrob-willlandysillogogogoch can pronounce the name of their town. Perhaps it has been set to music to enable beginners in its pronunciation more readily to overcome its difficulties. Maybe those who cannot pronounce it can sing it. In general appearance, it gives one the impression that it is symphonious. On the other hand, Lake Chargoggagogg, etc., looks like a rather tough proposition as a song and vastly more difficult to rattle off than even "Theophilus Thistle the successful thistle sifter in sifting a sieveful of unsifted thistles thrust three thousand thistles through the thick of his thumb."

### A Woman in the White House?

NOW that the dust from the recent presidential campaign has settled placidly over the Nation and the two principal protagonists have recently exchanged felicitations under the beneficent breezes of Florida's palm trees, surely it should be safe to look back upon that avalanche of votes of November 6 and hazard an observation as to something of its historical significance. In every analysis which has thus far been made of the 1928 national election there is one conclusion which remains uppermost and uncontested: namely, the unprecedented outpouring of women voters who cast their ballots almost en bloc regardless of how the other side of the house felt about it. The election of 1928 showed pretty conclusively that the woman's vote is a distinctly independent political factor and that in future elections, whenever the issues concern the electorate as intimately and as deeply as did those of last November, it can be counted on to register a coherent vote which would almost certainly prove decisive.

And if the women of the United States can mobilize such political force as they did in 1928 in behalf of the cause of prohibition, what couldn't they do in behalf of a woman presidential candidate few years hence, assuming, of course, that their candidate represented the predominant feminine conviction of the Nation? Consider, for example, the forecast of Mr. Wainwright Evans in the current *World's Work*:

The power of the women's vote was formerly a thing of academic and theoretical interest; and now it suddenly emerges as a thing of enormous strength, endowed with a violent will of its own and with the means of making that will effective. If there is not a woman in the White House by 1950, it will not be the fault of the energetic ladies I know who have already been elected to the presidencies of numerous clubs and are looking around for new worlds to conquer.

A woman in the White House by 1950! Not an implausible forecast, and one which has its basis in calculable figures. While the recent national election offers little evidence of any tendency on the part of women voters to support women candidates simply because they are women, it has demonstrated that women voters are very likely to see an issue eye to eye, as they did on November 6 last in such a large measure, and to cast their ballot as a decisive unit. A study of the last election returns emphasizes this.

An analysis made by Simon Michelet, president of the National Get-Out-the-Vote Club, shows how the women flooded the polls in at least forty of the forty-eight states, and that in substantially all close or doubtful states the feminine vote settled the outcome. "So-called practical politicians," he writes, "were helpless in their attempts to control the situation. Truly wise were the bosses who rose and drifted on the feminine tide." Indicative of the cumulative force of the women's ballot, the election statistics reveal that today the women represent approximately 45 per cent of the present qualified electorate and that of the 10,000,000 new voters who went to the polls in 1928 fully two-thirds were women.

Certainly it is apparent that whenever the political issues affect the home and the community as closely and as tangibly as they did last year, the women voters will express themselves in a cohesive and forceful manner; and if a woman presidential candidate is essential for the attainment of their purposes, her election must be looked upon as a normal and not unlikely development.

### Random Ramblings

The expense of passing style in ladies' hats is made easier when one considers that the recently launched U. S. S. Saratoga and U. S. S. Lexington, costing about \$45,000,000 apiece, are already being called obsolete.

McGill University has a first edition of a Chinese encyclopedia in five thousand volumes exclusive of twenty index volumes and weighing two tons. No wonder Chinese scholars achieved patience.

When the use of the paper milk bottle becomes common, how will people awaken to whom the clatter of the milkman thumping down his bottle of milk has been an alarm clock?

Electric eyes, so called, in the Holland tubes under the Hudson River, count automobiles passing through. Not one can escape. The "eyes" have it.

An indoor golf course has at least one advantage over its big brother, the outdoor links, in that there are no lost balls.

Northampton, Mass.; Plymouth, Vt. "Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife."

It's only three weeks to spring. Can baseball be far behind?

Don't be classed as a "splash-and-run" driver. Drive slower.

Wreckless drivers never constitute a highway menace.

Easy rides the car that's paid for.

### The Penney Farms in Florida

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

ROGER BABSON, recently surveying with his coldly economic eye conditions in Florida where he has large interests, remarked succinctly, "What Florida needs is more overalls and fewer knickerbockers."

Recently I spent some time in the vicinity of the substantial city of Jacksonville observing the progress of an agricultural development which seems destined to multiply Florida's supply of those industrious citizens whom Mr. Babson typified by the normal garb of labor. It is an enterprise which has peculiar interest for me, because it suggests one method of meeting the need of American agriculture, and making the farmer at once independent and co-operative, a small landowner and yet a participant in the advantage of employing large capital in buying supplies at wholesale, and participating in a system of marketing his products in a big way.

Most people have some vague knowledge of the Penney chain stores, mainly dry goods shops, which make up one of the chief groups of retail stores in the United States. There is some knowledge, not general, perhaps, that in building up his chain Mr. Penney devised a system which enabled those who contributed to the prosperity of the organization to share in its profits—not in a small way, but liberally. Each manager of a store is a part owner in it, paying for his interest out of the profits which he is able to make the store earn. When his share is fully paid up he participates in the profits of the entire chain. By this system of diffused ownership Mr. Penney, while attaining extreme wealth for himself, has enabled a host of men to achieve substantial competencies, and brought a few into the ranks of the very rich.

Now in the Penney Farms, thirty-eight miles from Jacksonville, Mr. Penney has sought to apply this same theory to agriculture. A tract of 120,000 acres, of which about 20,000 are now cleared, is being brought under cultivation in farms of twenty acres each. The farmers are in no sense tenant farmers, each having paid a certain amount on the allotment of his farm, and incurred a responsibility for further payments, the company acting as banker. But, and this I think of prime importance, if at the end of his first trial season the farmer is dissatisfied and desires to leave his farm, or if the corporation is dissatisfied with him and is convinced that he will not contribute economically to the progress of the community, the money he paid will be returned him, and the crop he has harvested will be marketed for his benefit. I regard these provisions as important, indicating as they do that the corporation does not wish to hold dissatisfied or incompetent farmers in its community, nor does it seek the mere profit that might come from holding such men to their bargain.

Indeed, merely as a plan for disposing of land, this enterprise would be unworthy of journalistic attention. But as a contribution toward the solution of the farming problem it is worthy of every attention. In the far northwest Mr. Thomas Campbell has made his contribution to the economics of agriculture by farming 90,000 acres of wheatlands, under a single ownership, and at a profit. But there are those who doubt whether in "bonanza farming" of this sort is to be found the true remedy for the agricultural ills of the United States. Obviously it eliminates the independent small farmer, and makes of him a hand, or at best a superintendent of part of another's farm. Nor is a system of tenant farming under a corporate ownership desirable. But this Penney plan, under which the Campbell lands would support 4500 farmers, seems to add to the advantage of individual ownership of small farms the benefits that come from a capitalistic management and co-operative methods.

For example, the gentleman who showed me over the property declared that \$5 a ton was saved each farmer on his fertilizer by the central buying system, and more than that per ton on his produce by the system of marketing. Under ordinary conditions the individual farmer is either destitute of the latest machinery for tilling his soil and harvesting his crops, or else is in debt for a stock of agricultural implements which he uses but few days during the year. Under the Penney plan tractors, trucks, automobiles, field tools and even mules are owned by the parent company and rented to the farmer as needed. Moreover, if the farmer desires to purchase supplies of this nature the company stands ready to make the purchases at the cheaper prices which are usually obtainable by purchasers of supplies in large quantities. In brief, the farmer under the Penney plan has the advantage of trained buyers operating in a large way to obtain his supplies; his product is marketed co-operatively, protecting him from the devices of commission men, and withal he has entire liberty to conduct his farm as he desires, un vexed by meddlesome supervision or interference.

On a bright morning in February I set out from Jacksonville to drive to the territory now occupied by the Penney farmers—100 of them at present. The city which we left behind us presented in both its business and residence districts an air of long-established stability which contrasted favorably with some communities which sprung up like mushrooms. The route lay through the most beautiful residence streets of the town, where stately houses, flanked by spreading lawns and shaded by ancient trees, made a picture very grateful at that season to one whose eyes were accustomed to Boston's February snows. The road runs along the low banks of the sluggish, dreamy St. Johns River, described by natives as the only river in the United States that runs north—a claim which might be disputed in behalf of the turbulent Niagara. Some thirty miles from Jacksonville is Green Cove Springs, where, a few feet from the river's

bank, one of those curious springs of lukewarm water, common in Florida, bubbles up in volume sufficient to keep a great tiled swimming bath full and running over. It is alleged to be the veritable fountain of youth that Ponce de Leon thought he had found, but this claim is disputed by the partisans of the de Leon spring some thirty miles away.

The territory of the Penney farms begins at this point. St. Augustine is but twenty-seven miles away, affording a good winter market. Hard surfaced roads reach other population centers of the State, none of which, except Miami, is more than a few hours distant. The local markets for perishable vegetables are therefore at the very doors.

Picturesqueness is not the note of the Penney farms. Everywhere, with one exception to be presently noted, the severally practical reigns. To one fresh from the exotic beauties of Palm Beach and Miami it would have been a drab and uninteresting scene except for the idea that lay behind it. The little white houses, the farms in the brown monotony of winter, the occasional groups of official dwellings, and the one row of little shops do not lend themselves to literary description. But the idea back of it all, let me quote from a printed speech of Mr. Penney, its originator:

I know of no state in which we have stores that presents the opportunities that the State of Florida has today. I saw the opportunity two years ago and took advantage of it. I am thinking of the possibilities, even though it had been predicted that in a few years we will have 6000 farms, which means 25,000 or 30,000 people. I am thinking beyond that. I am thinking of what this means not only to Florida, not only to the South, not only to the United States, but to the whole world. A few years ago I received a letter from New Zealand inquiring what we were doing. I have had several letters from